Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 768

Contribution from the Forest Service
HENRY S. GRAVES, Forester

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER April 5, 1919

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, LATH, AND SHINGLES IN 1917

By

FRANKLIN H. SMITH and ALBERT H. PIERSON
Statisticians in Forest Products

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction	1	Production of Lath	36
Total Lumber Production	2	Production of Shingles	37
Lumber Production by Classes of Mills	3	Lumber Values	38
Lumber Production by States	12	Detailed Summary	39
Lumber Production by Kinds of Wood	13	Alaska Lumber Production	42

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 768

Contribution from the Forest Service
HENRY S. GRAVES, Forester

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER April 5, 1919

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, LATH, AND SHINGLES IN 1917.

By FRANKLIN H. SMITH and ALBERT H. PIERSON, *Statisticians in Forest Products.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction	1
Total lumber production	2
Lumber production by classes of mills	4
Lumber production by States	12
Lumber production by kinds of wood	13
Yellow pine	16
Douglas fir	17
Oak	17
White pine	18
Hemlock	19
Western yellow pine	20
Spruce	21
Cypress	22
Maple	22
Red gum	23
Redwood	24
Birch	24
Chestnut	25
Larch	25
Yellow poplar	26
Beech	27
Lumber production by kinds of wood—Con.	
Cedar	27
Tupelo	28
Elm	29
Basswood	29
White fir	30
Cottonwood	31
Ash	31
Sugar pine	32
Hickory	32
Balsam f[illegible]	33
Walnut	34
Sycamore	34
Lodgepole pine	35
Minor species	35
Production of lath	36
Production of shingles	37
Lumber values	38
Detailed summary	39
Alaska lumber production	42

INTRODUCTION.

In this bulletin, which is one of an annual series covering the period 1904 to 1917, inclusive, with the exception of 1914,[1] are detailed statistics of the 1917 production of lumber, lath, and shingles in the continental United States,[2] with comparative figures from previous annual reports.

The collection and compilation of the statistics for the Western States was done through the district offices of the Forest Service at Missoula, Denver, Albuquerque, Ogden, San Francisco, and Portland. The figures for New York State were furnished by the New York Conservation Commission. The work in all of the other States east of the Rocky Mountains was done by the Office of Industrial Investigations of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C.[3]

[1] A detailed summary of the 1914 lumber production is given in Bulletin 506, which contains the figures for 1915.

[2] The production statistics for 1917 were summarized in a preliminary statement issued in May, 1918.

[3] Acknowledgment is made for assistance in the compilation and review of this bulletin to A. B. Strough, New York Conservation Commission; and to J. E. Keach, Miss Ina M. Jenkins, Miss Frances R. Waters, Miss Frances Veitch, D. M. Lang, Quincy Randles, E. H. Hall, C. L. Hill, Miss Alice M. Gray, Thornton T. Munger, and A. G. Jackson, of the Forest Service.

As in former years the census was carried on in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which contributed financial assistance, and aided, through its affiliated organizations, in securing reports from the mills.

TOTAL LUMBER PRODUCTION.

The quantity of lumber reported cut in 1917 by 16,420 mills was 33,192,911,000 board feet. The output of 2,652 mills cutting less than 50,000 board feet each is not included in the reported cut. An additional 2,470 mills were reported idle. The estimated total lumber production in 1917 was 36,000,000,000 board feet. The reported cut shows a decrease of 4.6 per cent from the 1916 figures; the number of mills reporting, a decrease of 4.9 per cent; and the estimated total production, a decrease of 10 per cent.

The conditions in and out of the lumber industry which contributed to the decreased production in 1917 are obvious. War demands almost completely disrupted the usual channels of trade distribution. The softwoods which ordinarily are utilized for construction purposes in city and country were diverted to a large extent to Government war preparations—to the building of ships and the erection of buildings for men and stores and to other types of emergency structures.

Advanced prices of all material and high labor costs discouraged private building throughout the country; statistics covering 101 of the principal cities show that the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued was 29 per cent less in 1917 than in 1916, and that the number of permits fell off 23 per cent. Factories consuming hardwoods to a marked extent in nonessential products curtailed their output or changed their line, and the decreased demand was not altogether offset by Government purchases and manufactures. A scarcity of cars for long periods, combined with general railroad freight congestion and prolonged embargoes in the East, made it difficult to ship lumber for other than Government use. Exports, as during 1916, were small because of the limited tonnage available. High wages paid skilled and common labor and the constant bidding for labor by construction companies in the war industries tended toward reduced output through depleting the crews in the woods and mills. Hundreds of small mill operators were unable to cope with the labor situation and did not operate, while hundreds of others found it more profitable to engage in other occupations. In 1916, 67.38 per cent of the lumber reported cut was produced by mills cutting 5,000,000 feet or more annually; in 1917 the per cent was 71.19.

The reported lumber cut, the number of active mills reporting, and the estimated annual total cut are given in Table 1 for each year since 1899 for which data have been compiled. The statistics for all of the years are not directly comparable, since the intensiveness of the individual annual canvass made must be taken into consideration. The enumerations for 1899 and 1909 were made practically complete through the employment of field agents of the Bureau

of the Census in the decennial censuses for those years, which permitted the output of nearly all, if not all, mills being recorded. The reported cut for 1917 was smaller than for any year since 1905, with the exception of 1915, while the estimated total cut for 1917 was the smallest for any year since 1899.

TABLE 1.—*Quantity of lumber reported, number of active sawmills reporting, and estimated total cut, 1899–1917.*

Year.	Reported cut of lumber.	Active mills reporting.	Estimated total cut of lumber.
1899	35,084,166,000	31,833	35,084,166,000
[1] 1904	34,135,139,000	[2] 18,277	43,000,000,000
1905	30,502,961,000	11,666	43,500,000,000
1906	37,550,736,000	22,398	46,000,000,000
[3] 1907	40,256,154,000	28,850	46,000,000,000
[3] 1908	33,224,369,000	31,231	42,000,000,000
1909	44,509,761,000	[4] 46,584	44,509,761,000
[3] 1910	40,018,282,000	[2] 31,934	44,500,000,000
[3] 1911	37,003,207,000	[2] 28,107	43,000,000,000
1912	39,158,414,000	[2] 29,005	45,000,000,000
1913	38,387,009,000	[2] 21,668	44,000,000,000
[1] 1914	37,346,023,000	[2] 27,506	40,500,000,000
1915	31,241,734,000	[2] 16,815	38,000,000,000
1916	34,791,385,000	[2] 17,269	40,000,000,000
1917	33,192,911,000	[2] 16,420	36,000,000,000

[1] Custom mills excluded.
[2] Mills cutting under 50,000 feet excluded.
[3] Including mills which manufacture lath and shingles exclusively (1,500 estimated).
[4] Includes 4,543 mills cutting less than 50,000 feet, and all cooperage, veneer, millwork, box, furniture, and other factories cutting any lumber at all in 1909.

TABLE 2.—*Reported production of lumber 1909, 1912, 1914, and computed totals, 1915, 1916, and 1917, by classes of mills.*

Classes.	Year.	Mills.		Quantity reported.	
		Number reporting.	Per cent.	Feet B. M.	Per cent.
All classes	[1] 1909	42,041	100.00	44,384,795,000	100.00
	1912	29,005	100.00	39,158,414,000	100.00
	1914	27,506	100.00	37,346,023,000	100.00
	[2] 1915	29,951	100.00	37,011,656,000	100.00
	[2] 1916	30,081	100.00	39,807,251,000	100.00
	[2] 1917	24,815	100.00	35,831,239,000	100.00
Class 5: 10,000,000 feet and over per year	1909	888	2.11	19,126,223,000	43.09
	1912	926	3.19	21,259,274,000	54.29
	1914	867	3.15	20,934,446,000	56.06
	[2] 1915	846	2.82	20,669,746,000	55.84
	[2] 1916	925	3.08	23,310,137,000	58.56
	[2] 1917	899	3.62	22,148,570,000	61.81
Class 4: 5,000,000 to 9,999,000 feet per year	1909	783	1.86	5,291,606,000	11.92
	1912	608	2.10	4,311,063,000	11.01
	1914	547	1.99	3,910,370,000	10.47
	[2] 1915	453	1.51	3,224,448,000	8.71
	[2] 1916	484	1.61	3,513,767,000	8.82
	[2] 1917	459	1.85	3,360,502,000	9.38
Class 3: 1,000,000 to 4,999,000 feet per year	1909	5,443	12.95	10,068,592,000	22.69
	1912	3,747	12.92	7,009,608,000	17.90
	1914	3,291	11.97	6,078,730,000	16.28
	[2] 1915	3,191	10.65	6,201,864,000	16.76
	[2] 1916	3,041	10.11	5,858,675,000	14.72
	[2] 1917	2,352	9.48	4,615,941,000	12.88
Class 2: 500,000 to 999,000 feet per year	1909	6,468	15.39	4,315,636 000	9.72
	1912	4,420	15.24	2 951 068 000	7.54
	1914	4,261	15.49	2 780 184 000	7.44
	[2] 1915	4,198	14.02	2 941 264 000	7.95
	[2] 1916	4,594	15.27	3 096 760 000	7.78
	[2] 1917	3,689	14.87	2 460 685 000	6.87
Class 1: 50,000 to 499,000 feet per year	1909	28,459	67.69	5 582,738,000	12.58
	1912	19,304	66.55	3,627,401,000	9.26
	1914	18,540	67.40	3,642,293,000	9.75
	[2] 1915	21,263	70.99	3,974,334,000	10.74
	[2] 1916	21,037	69.93	4,027,912,000	10.12
	[2] 1917	17,416	70.18	3,245,541,000	9.06

[1] The total for 1909 differs from that shown in the other tables because 4,543 mills cutting 124,966,000 feet or less than 50,000 feet each, are omitted above.
[2] The data here shown for 1915, 1916, and 1917 are computed totals by classes of mills.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY CLASSES OF MILLS.

The policy of arbitrarily dividing the reporting mills into classes according to the quantity of lumber cut was followed as in previous years. Table 2 shows, by classes, the computed[1] number of mills reporting and the computed total production for 1909 and for 1912

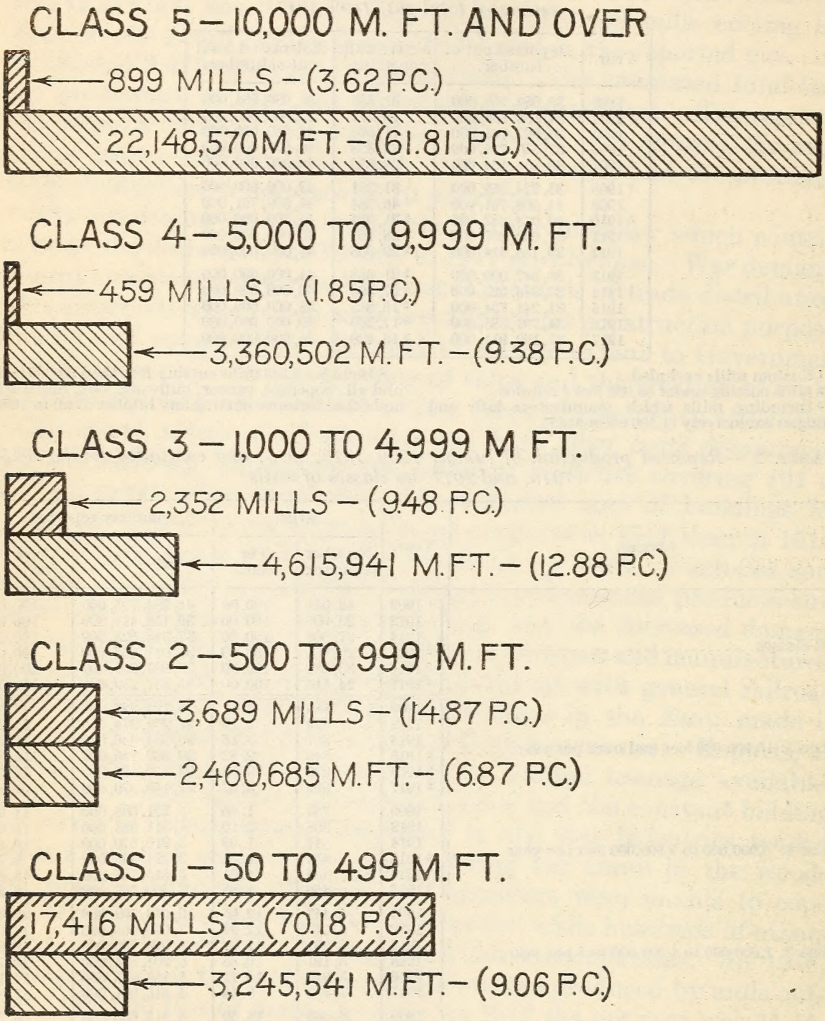

FIG. 1.—Relation of mill classes to production in 1917.

to 1917, inclusive. The figures for 1909 are given for comparative purposes because of the exceptionally complete census obtained for that year and the belief held by many lumbermen that that year marked the high point in lumber production in this country.

[1] "Computed," as used in this bulletin, expresses results obtained by the extension of figures based on actual returns so as to show totals for approximately all sawmills whether or not reports were received from them.

Attention is directed to the increasingly large per cent of the total production contributed by the bigger operations. In 1909, mills cutting 10,000,000 feet and over produced 43.09 per cent of the total cut for the year, while in 1917 this same class of mills cut 61.81 per cent of the total. Though special efforts are made to secure a report for each big operation, which makes the figures for the two larger classes of mills more complete than for those of the three lower classes, the concentration of production among the larger mills is undoubtedly on the increase.

Figures on sawmill production and sawmill capacity, arranged by classes of mills and by States, are contained in Table 3. The bases for these data were the answers to a question on the lumber cut schedule as to how much lumber the reporting mill could produce in a 10-hour shift if demand and price were very favorable. While the question was more or less hypothetical, a sufficient number of replies was received to indicate the condition. A considerable variation is noted in the average number of 10-hour days operated by the mills in different States, and also in the average yearly output per mill. The table shows that the mills in the fifth class operate closer to capacity than do the mills in the lower classes, which bears out a theory held by operators generally. No attempt has been made to compute average figures for the country as a whole, since conditions governing the industry are so divergent as to render a computed average misleading.

The cut by classes of mills arranged by States is given in Table 4, which shows not only the importance of the industry of each State but the concentration of large mills in certain regions. Of the 894 class 5 mills reporting their output for 1917, 124 were located in Louisiana, 69 in Mississippi, 55 in Texas, 45 in Arkansas, and 39 in Alabama. In the Lake States group 50 were in Wisconsin, 36 in Michigan, and 24 in Minnesota. In the western States 124 were in Washington, 58 in Oregon, and 39 in California and Nevada.

These 12 States have an aggregate of 663 class 5 mills, or 75 per cent of the total reporting for all the States. By contrast they contain only 21 per cent of the total number of class 1 mills reporting or 2,199 class 1 mills; whereas three other States—Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—have 1,937 class 1 mills, or nearly as many as the 12 States.

TABLE 3.—*Reported number of days operated, yearly output, cut per 10-hour day, and estimated daily capacity, for average mill, by States and classes, 1917.*

State.	Class 5.				Class 4.				Class 3				Class 2.				Class 1.			
	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.
		Feet B. M.	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
Alabama	320	30,461,000	95,200	96,700	228	6,759,000	29,600	32,800	199	2,052,000	10,300	15,800	138	676,000	4,800	9,800	60	180,000	2,900	6,400
Arizona	218	18,312,000	84,000	94,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	768,000	5,300	12,000	60	198,000	3,100	7,500
Arkansas	292	22,790,000	78,100	99,400	273	7,246,000	26,500	35,700	154	1,976,000	12,800	19,400	128	617,000	4,800	11,400	61	189,000	3,000	7,400
California and Nevada	302	39,432,000	123,000	168,000	178	7,281,000	41,000	69,000	94	1,888,000	23,500	32,000	82	657,000	10,700	19,000	78	234,000	6,800	9,800
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	2,086,000	10,100	19,500	129	686,000	5,300	12,400	57	158,000	3,300	17,700
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	1,174,000	7,100	14,800	180	580,000	3,200	10,000	56	163,000	2,800	5,800
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	750,000	5,000	9,700	46	156,000	3,400	4,900
Florida	363	25,259,000	69,700	75,600	200	6,468,000	32,300	43,100	212	2,267,000	10,700	15,700	197	678,000	3,400	7,700	93	207,000	2,200	6,000
Georgia	286	21,361,000	74,800	88,000	254	6,147,000	24,200	40,000	196	2,147,000	10,900	15,900	149	647,000	4,300	8,900	64	185,000	2,900	6,600
Idaho	244	30,012,000	123,000	131,000	148	9,028,000	61,000	73,000	116	1,972,000	17,000	28,000	79	553,000	7,000	17,000	36	216,000	6,000	10,000
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	1,500,600	6,700	13,500	150	730,000	4,900	10,000	47	117,000	2,500	5,300
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	1,886,000	8,400	13,700	167	630,000	3,800	7,600	76	193,000	2,500	5,300
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	130,000	3,800	5,900
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	1,381,000	6,900	11,500	137	672,000	4,900	8,600	62	200,000	3,200	6,100
Louisiana	331	27,518,000	83,000	92,500	238	7,916,000	33,200	38,700	157	1,992,000	12,700	23,300	107	718,000	6,700	12,400	84	211,000	2,500	9,100
Maine	244	22,968,000	94,300	109,500	186	7,206,000	38,700	53,800	184	2,273,000	12,300	20,300	102	677,000	6,100	12,900	73	197,000	2,700	10,200
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	1,025,000	4,600	10,000	180	706,000	3,900	6,700	76	201,000	2,700	6,300
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	1,551,000	8,100	15,500	132	630,000	4,800	9,400	70	199,000	2,900	7,600
Michigan	325	16,764,000	51,500	63,300	239	7,029,000	29,400	35,600	143	2,423,000	16,900	25,400	94	738,000	7,800	11,600	42	168,000	3,900	10,200
Minnesota	422	91,166,000	216,000	229,100	280	6,133,000	22,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	636,000	9,100	13,600	31	175,000	5,500	8,800
Mississippi	288	25,166,000	87,200	93,900	199	7,177,000	36,100	49,000	165	1,861,000	11,300	18,200	130	694,000	4,100	10,400	72	217,000	3,000	6,900
Missouri	261	13,628,000	52,200	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	1,457,000	7,900	13,800	118	630,000	5,300	8,800	66	187,000	2,800	5,800
Montana	280	32,480,000	116,000	129,000	177	7,257,000	41,000	48,000	98	2,058,000	21,000	31,000	76	684,000	9,000	18,000	34	170,000	5,000	9,200
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	1,789,000	9,200	12,900	104	618,000	5,900	10,300	78	261,000	3,300	9,600
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	178,000	1,600	3,700

New Mexico	231	15,015,000	65,000	67,000	183	9,150,000	50,000	58,000	170	1,870,000	11,000	17,000	112	784,000	7,000	10,300	67	268,000	4,000	7,200
New York									185	1,613,000	8,700	10,300	139	649,000	4,700	9,000	54	151,000	2,800	6,900
North Carolina	254	12,372,000	48,800	63,100	225	6,852,000	30,500	42,000	209	1,816,000	8,700	14,800	130	656,000	5,000	8,200	69	221,000	3,200	6,900
Ohio									222	1,654,000	7,400	9,800	196	703,000	3,600	6,500	76	214,000	2,800	5,700
Oklahoma	452	38,089,000	84,200	106,300					200	3,000,000	15,000	20,000	150	510,000	3,400	15,000	73	156,000	2,100	6,800
Oregon	243	27,216,000	112,000	133,000	167	7,849,000	47,000	60,000	122	2,196,000	18,000	28,000	84	756,000	9,000	20,000	51	306,000	6,000	12,000
Pennsylvania	297	18,292,000	61,600	65,000	295	7,388,000	25,000	30,000	193	1,558,000	8,100	16,700	150	638,000	4,300	7,400	67	182,000	2,700	6,400
Rhode Island													110	702,000	6,300	10,400	40	160,000	4,000	6,000
South Carolina	267	18,326,000	68,500	87,500	254	6,652,000	26,200	30,000	219	1,722,000	7,800	11,100	165	654,000	4,000	6,800	57	181,000	3,200	6,800
South Dakota																	37	188,000	5,100	8,600
Tennessee	255	13,544,000	53,000	68,300	247	8,248,000	33,500	49,100	177	2,128,000	12,100	17,300	106	666,000	6,300	10,200	62	197,000	3,200	5,800
Texas	312	25,776,000	82,700	90,600	204	7,341,000	35,900	40,000	161	1,974,000	12,300	25,200	139	601,000	4,300	12,800	68	165,000	2,400	8,300
Utah													101	535,000	5,300	8,300	55	125,000	2,300	5,400
Vermont									178	1,576,000	8,900	18,000	124	670,000	5,400	10,900	91	204,000	2,200	8,400
Virginia	268	18,517,000	69,000	79,000	228	7,581,000	33,300	36,600	176	1,897,000	10,800	18,700	139	671,000	4,800	8,100	71	220,000	2,200	5,899
Washington	240	26,160,000	109,000	138,000	189	8,127,000	43,000	52,000	136	2,720,000	20,000	30,000	86	774,000	9,000	21,000	61	305,000	5,000	14,000
West Virginia	295	19,435,000	65,900	80,000	249	8,145,000	32,700	40,900	211	3,092,000	14,700	21,100	138	750,000	5,400	8,100	60	180,000	3,000	6,800
Wisconsin	323	26,639,000	63,900	83,500	186	6,634,000	66,600	43,800	118	2,389,000	20,300	31,000	71	651,000	9,200	16,900	31	189,000	6,100	11,400
Wyoming																	49	141,000	2,900	6,900

TABLE 4.—*Sawmills classified by States, according to reported quantity of lumber cut, 1917.*

State.	Aggregate.		Class 5: Mills cutting over 10,000,000 feet.		Class 4: Mills cutting from 5,000,000 to 9,999,000 feet.		Class 3: Mills cutting from 1,000,000 to 4,999,000 feet.		Class 2: Mills cutting from 500,000 to 999,000 feet.		Class 1: Mills cutting from 50,000 to 499,000 feet.	
	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.
		Feet B. M.		*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*		*Feet B. M.*
United States	16,420	33,192,911,000	894	22,021,914,000	452	3,310,304,000	2,178	4,274,653,000	2,460	1,640,980,000	10,436	1,945,060,000
Alabama	772	1,409,618,000	39	762,222,000	24	166,484,000	155	321,339,000	119	79,905,000	435	79,668,000
Arizona	22	79,022,000	4	70,142,000			1		3	[1] 6,851,000	14	2,029,000
Arkansas	674	1,591,952,000	45	987,610,000	30	216,044,000	119	251,961,000	99	64,595,000	381	71,742,000
California and Nevada	169	1,417,068,000	39	1,249,520,000	9	67,725,000	29	69,968,000	22	15,165,000	70	14,690,000.
Colorado	100	71,312,000			2		15	[2] 46,764,000	18	12,356,000	65	12,192,000
Connecticut	136	61,236,000					18	27,467,000	22	16,343,000	96	17,426,000
Delaware	35	8,409,000							3	2,250,000	32	6,159,000
Florida	212	1,127,359,000	38	784,394,000	27	211,163,000	42	96,876,000	28	18,420,000	77	16,506,000
Georgia	613	671,528,000	14	238,567,000	18	128,840,000	90	167,546,000	105	69,501,000	386	67,074,000
Idaho	181	749,764,000	22	652,554,000	3	27,322,000	21	40,327,000	16	9,630,000	119	19,931,000
Illinois	114	42,182,000			2		5	[2] 22,726,000	8	5,305,000	99	14,151,000
Indiana	439	218,712,000			2		48	[2] 111,631,000	61	41,884,000	328	65,197,000
Iowa	65	13,143,000					1		2	[1] 4,772,000	62	8,371,000
Kansas	4	4,255,000					1				3	[1] 4,255,000
Kentucky	579	329,203,000	4	64,235,000	9	64,428,000	42	79,780,000	59	39,208,000	465	81,552,000
Louisiana	335	3,861,860,000	124	3,405,708,000	36	271,073,000	65	143,345,000	39	26,773,000	71	14,961,000
Maine	530	705,014,000	12	201,451,000	14	97,192,000	136	285,981,000	91	61,639,000	277	58,751,000
Maryland	184	61,720,000			1		8	21,573,000	19	12,343,000	156	27,804,000
Massachusetts	243	138,233,000					49	77,597,000	50	33,707,000	144	26,929,000
Michigan	301	975,648,000	36	617,236,000	28	199,884,000	47	111,654,000	29	19,332,000	161	27,542,000
Minnesota	198	999,476,000	24	907,962,000	6	34,776,000	9	18,144,000	24	14,946,000	135	23,648,000
Mississippi	671	2,221,010,000	69	1,512,164,000	28	215,235,000	185	361,723,000	115	79,358,000	274	52,530,000
Missouri	357	257,712,000	6	97,271,000	7	44,436,000	30	45,753,000	35	22,975,000	279	47,277,000
Montana	122	347,496,000	7	253,817,000	5	36,514,000	17	34,203,000	14	9,325,000	79	13,637,000
New Hampshire	263	263,511,000	1				104	[3] 207,868,000	48	32,709,000	110	22,934,000

New Jersey	92	21,117,000					3	3,830,000	6	4,115,000	83	13,172,000
New Mexico	56	88,625,000	2		3	[4] 58,257,000	6	13,159,000	6	3,626,000	39	13,583,000
New York	1,172	335,016,000	3	31,733,000	1		38	[5] 76,105,000	105	69,069,000	1,025	158,109,000
North Carolina	1,482	1,316,307,000	31	44,322,000	28	184,501,000	194	311,991,000	287	187,028,000	942	188,465,000
Ohio	511	202,349,000			3	17,812,000	26	42,493,000	91	63,121,000	391	78,923,000
Oklahoma	96	226,711,000	5	176,356,000	1		12	[5] 29,255,000	16	11,872,000	62	9,228,000
Oregon	409	2,485,783,000	58	2,147,479,000	12	88,905,000	71	162,967,000	65	43,352,000	203	43,080,000
Pennsylvania	851	501,359,000	10	219,086,000	3	20,699,000	37	61,094,000	110	71,483,000	691	128,997,000
Rhode Island	20	10,570,000							15	9,980,000	5	590,000
South Carolina	412	672,852,000	16	325,928,000	16	122,425,000	75	135,969,000	76	50,762,000	229	37,768,000
South Dakota	28	29,045,000	1				2	[3] 23,217,000	2		23	[6] 5,828,000
Tennessee	815	582,003,000	9	122,885,000	15	118,804,000	68	138,748,000	146	94,470,000	577	107,096,000
Texas	299	1,592,119,000	55	1,322,100,000	12	89,705,000	62	121,914,000	58	36,649,000	112	21,751,000
Utah	59	8,567,000							3	1,612,000	56	6,955,000
Vermont	314	157,258,000	2		1	[4] 37,407,000	21	30,213,000	58	40,130,000	232	49,508,000
Virginia	1,168	942,879,000	23	309,186,000	16	117,888,000	120	190,973,000	243	163,370,000	766	161,462,000
Washington	438	4,304,449,000	124	3,678,985,000	45	337,086,000	107	232,776,000	47	30,900,000	115	24,702,000
West Virginia	430	810,458,000	21	370,809,000	31	233,531,000	49	117,829,000	53	37,073,000	276	51,216,000
Wisconsin	398	1,271,069,000	50	969,979,000	14	104,893,000	50	120,832,000	42	29,100,000	242	46,265,000
Wyoming	51	7,932,000							2		49	[6] 7,932,000

[1] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 3.
[2] includes the cut of 2 mills in class 4.
[3] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 5.
[4] Includes the cut of 2 mills in class 5.
[5] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 4.
[6] Includes the cut of 2 mills in class 2.

TABLE 5.—*Total number of active sawmills reporting and quantity of lumber reported or computed, by States, 1908–1917.*

State.	Computed totals.			Reported totals.						
	1917 (24,815 mills).	1916 (30,081 mills).	1915 (29,951 mills).	1914 [1] (27,506 mills).	1913 (21,668 mills).	1912 (29,005 mills).	1911 [2] (28,107 mills).	1910 [2] (31,934 mills).	1909 (16,581 mills).	1908 [2] (31,231 mills).
Total	*Feet B. M.* [3]35,831,239,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]39,807,251,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]37,011,656,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]37,346,023,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]38,387,009,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]39,158,414,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]37,003,207,000	*Feet B. M.* [3]40,018,282,000	*Feet B. M.* 44,509,761,000	*Feet B. M.* 33,224,369,000
Washington	4,568,500,000	4,494,000,000	3,950,000,000	3,946,189,000	4,592,053,000	4,099,775,000	4,064,754,000	4,097,492,000	3,862,916,000	2,915,928,000
Louisiana	4,210,000,000	4,200,000,000	3,900,000,000	3,956,434,000	4,161,569,000	3,876,211,000	3,566,456,000	3,733,900,000	3,551,918,000	2,722,421,000
Oregon	2,585,000,000	2,222,000,000	1,690,000,000	1,817,875,000	2,098,467,000	1,916,160,000	1,803,698,000	2,084,633,000	1,898,995,000	1,463,158,000
Mississippi	2,425,000,000	2,730,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,280,966,000	2,610,581,000	2,381,898,000	2,041,615,000	2,122,205,000	2,572,669,000	1,861,016,000
Arkansas	1,765,000,000	1,910,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,796,780,000	1,911,647,000	1,821,811,000	1,777,303,000	1,844,446,000	2,111,300,000	1,656,991,000
Texas	1,735,000,000	2,100,000,000	1,750,000,000	1,554,005,000	2,081,471,000	1,902,201,000	1,681,080,000	1,884,134,000	2,099,130,000	1,524,008,000
Alabama	1,555,000,000	1,720,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,494,732,000	1,523,936,000	1,378,151,000	1,226,212,000	1,465,623,000	1,691,001,000	1,152,079,000
North Carolina	1,460,000,000	2,100,000,000	2,090,000,000	2,227,854,000	1,957,258,000	2,193,308,000	1,798,724,000	1,824,722,000	2,177,715,000	1,136,796,000
California	[4]1,417,068,000	[4]1,420,000,000	[4]1,130,000,000	1,303,183,000	1,183,389,000	1,203,059,000	1,207,561,000	1,254,826,000	1,143,507,000	996,115,000
Wisconsin	1,385,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,210,000,000	1,391,001,000	1,493,353,000	1,498,876,000	1,761,986,000	1,891,291,000	2,025,038,000	1,613,315,000
Florida	1,230,000,000	1,425,000,000	1,110,000,000	1,073,821,000	1,055,047,000	1,067,525,000	983,824,000	992,091,000	1,201,734,000	730,906,000
Minnesota	1,075,000,000	1,220,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,312,230,000	1,149,704,000	1,436,726,000	1,485,015,000	1,457,734,000	1,561,508,000	1,286,122,000
Michigan	1,065,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,214,435,000	1,222,983,000	1,488,827,000	1,466,754,000	1,681,081,000	1,889,724,000	1,478,252,000
Virginia	1,060,000,000	1,335,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,488,070,000	1,273,953,000	1,569,997,000	1,359,790,000	1,652,192,000	2,101,716,000	1,198,725,000
West Virginia	890,000,000	1,220,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,118,480,000	1,249,559,000	1,318,732,000	1,387,786,000	1,376,737,000	1,472,942,000	1,097,015,000
Maine	770,000,000	935,000,000	1,000,000,000	992,594,000	834,673,000	882,128,000	828,417,000	860,273,000	1,111,565,000	929,350,000
Idaho	760,000,000	849,600,000	777,000,000	763,508,000	652,616,000	713,575,000	765,670,000	745,984,000	845,800,000	518,625,000
South Carolina	745,000,000	857,000,000	800,000,000	701,540,000	752,184,000	816,930,000	584,872,000	706,831,000	897,660,000	560,888,000
Georgia	740,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,026,191,000	844,284,000	941,291,000	801,611,000	1,041,617,000	1,342,249,000	904,668,000
Tennessee	630,000,000	700,000,000	800,000,000	885,035,000	872,311,000	932,572,000	914,579,000	1,016,475,000	1,223,849,000	790,642,000
Pennsylvania	565,000,000	750,000,000	950,000,000	864,710,000	781,547,000	992,180,000	1,048,606,000	1,241,199,000	1,462,771,000	1,203,041,000
New York	360,000,000	400,000,000	475,000,000	486,195,000	457,720,000	502,351,000	526,283,000	506,074,000	681,440,000	781,391,000
Kentucky	360,000,000	525,000,000	560,000,000	596,392,000	541,531,000	641,296,000	632,415,000	753,556,000	860,712,000	658,539,000
Montana	350,000,000	383,900,000	328,000,000	317,812,000	357,974,000	272,174,000	228,416,000	319,089,000	308,582,000	311,533,000
New Hampshire	290,000,000	385,000,000	500,000,000	482,744,000	309,424,000	479,499,000	388,619,000	443,907,000	649,606,000	606,760,000
Missouri	275,000,000	260,000,000	350,000,000	370,571,000	416,608,000	422,470,000	418,586,000	501,091,000	660,159,000	458,938,000
Oklahoma	240,000,000	240,000,000	230,000,000	200,594,000	140,284,000	168,806,000	143,869,000	164,663,000	225,730,000	158,756,000
Indiana	240,000,000	270,000,000	350,000,000	298,571,000	332,993,000	401,017,000	360,613,000	422,963,000	556,418,000	411,868,000
Ohio	225,000,000	280,000,000	400,000,000	286,063,000	414,943,000	499,834,000	427,161,000	490,039,000	542,904,000	459,259,000
Vermont	170,000,000	200,000,000	260,000,000	249,608,000	194,647,000	235,983,000	239,254,000	284,815,000	351,571,000	304,017,000

Massachusetts	155,000,000	210,000,000	250,000,000	143,094,000	224,580,000	259,329,000	273,317,000	239,206,000	361,200,000	384,526,000
New Mexico	93,000,000	91,600,000	65,787,000	57,167,000	65,818,000	82,650,000	83,728,000	83,544,000	91,987,000	79,439,000
Arizona	79,022,000	92,270,000	75,915,000	78,667,000	77,363,000	76,287,000	73,139,000	72,655,000	62,731,000	43,287,000
Colorado	71,500,000	77,580,000	74,500,000	102,117,000	74,602,000	88,451,000	95,908,000	121,398,000	141,710,000	117,036,000
Maryland	68,000,000	90,237,000	165,000,000	162,097,000	140,469,000	174,320,000	144,078,000	154,554,000	267,939,000	168,534,000
Connecticut	66,000,000	75,000,000	90,000,000	81,883,000	93,730,000	109,251,000	124,661,000	126,463,000	168,371,000	137,855,000
Illinois	45,000,000	60,000,000	110,000,000	66,227,000	102,902,000	122,528,000	96,651,000	113,506,000	170,181,000	123,319,000
South Dakota	29,045,000	29,650,000	22,562,000	18,744,000	19,103,000	20,986,000	13,046,000	16,340,000	31,057,000	25,859,000
New Jersey	25,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	48,748,000	27,248,000	34,810,000	28,639,000	36,542,000	61,620,000	34,930,000
Iowa	13,436,000	20,000,000	35,000,000	11,443,000	21,676,000	46,593,000	59,974,000	75,446,000	132,021,000	97,242,000
Rhode Island	10,646,000	18,000,000	15,000,000	15,902,000	14,984,000	14,421,000	9,016,000	14,392,000	25,489,000	30,528,000
Wyoming	8,700,000	18,495,000	17,000,000	11,852,000	12,940,000	13,560,000	33,309,000	30,931,000	28,602,000	18,822,000
Utah	8,567,000	9,385,000	10,892,000	8,680,000	5,403,000	9,055,000	10,573,000	11,786,000	12,638,000	15,059,000
Delaware	8,500,000	12,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	18,039,000	28,285,000	23,853,000	46,642,000	55,440,000	41,184,000
Kansas	4,255,000	534,000								
All other States				[5] 15,672,000	[5] 19,461,300	[5] 22,525,000	[5] 11,786,000	[5] 12,594,000	[5] 15,946,000	[5] 10,627,000

[1] Custom mills excluded.
[2] Includes also exclusive lath and shingle mills reporting (1,500 estimated).
[3] Mills cutting less than 50,000 feet per year excluded.
[4] Includes cut of mills in Nevada.
[5] Includes Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY STATES.

Table 5 shows for 10 years—1908 to 1917, inclusive—the total number of sawmills in operation and the total quantity of lumber

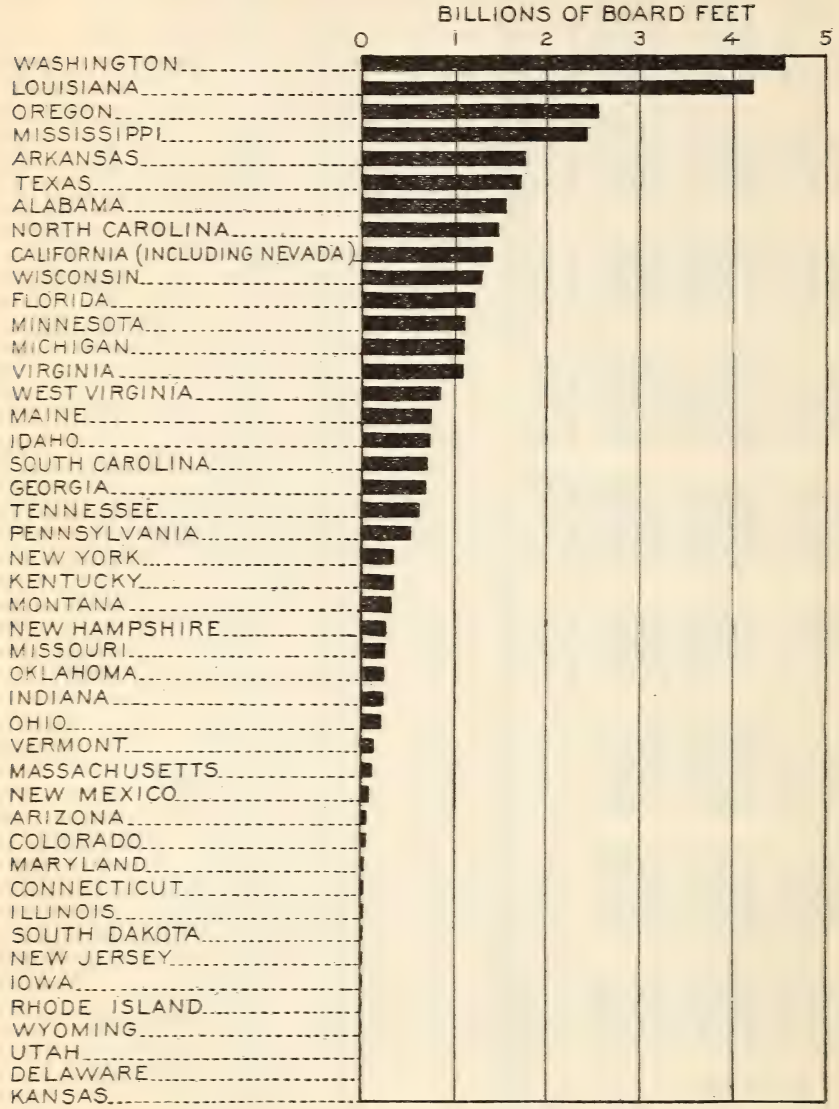

FIG. 2.—Computed total lumber production in 1917, by States.

reported sawed in each State. These statistics indicate clearly the growth or decline of the industry in each State.

It is significant that only Washington, Louisiana, and Oregon, the three States ranking highest in production for 1917, and Missouri,

New Mexico, and Kansas show a larger cut than in 1916. In the other States, with the exception of Oklahoma, where the total cut is the same for both years, the output decreased. None of the gains were of much importance except that in Oregon, which was approximately 16 per cent. Serious declines are noticeable in the figures for some of the larger producing States, such as that of 30 per cent in the North Carolina cut, 27 per cent in West Virginia, 21 per cent in Virginia, 18 per cent in Maine, 26 per cent in Georgia, 25 per cent each in Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, and 31 per cent in Kentucky. The decreased cut extends through the figures for the other States in a varying degree, the 10 per cent, or 89,600,000 feet, decrease in Idaho being of relatively greater importance than the 20 per cent, or 55,000,000 feet decrease in Ohio.

The trend of production over a period of years is shown in Table 6 by groups of States which constitute more or less natural units.

TABLE 6.—*Lumber cut by groups of States in per cent of the total.*

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1909	1917
Northeastern group	54.8	37.0	37.8	25.8	19.8	16.3	11.7	7.0
Central group	18.6	21.1	20.0	18.4	13.1	16.1	12.3	7.4
Southern group	8.5	13.0	6.9	9.7	15.6	24.0	33.3	38.8
North Carolina pine group	5.1	4.8	2.5	4.1	4.7	7.7	11.6	9.1
Lake States group	6.3	13.6	24.4	34.7	34.6	24.9	12.3	9.9
Pacific group	5.9	6.4	4.0	3.6	8.5	8.3	15.5	23.9
Rocky Mountain group	.....	.1	.9	.9	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.8
All other States	.8	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.1	.4	.1

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Arranged in Table 7 is the computed cut of the different woods for the last 10 years. As the figures in Table 5 disclose a decreased cut in most of the States, the figures in Table 6 show a corresponding decline in the quantity of many of the species manufactured. The computed cut of only three softwoods was greater in 1917 than during the preceding year: Douglas fir with an increase of 3 per cent, western yellow pine 16 per cent, and white fir with 15 per cent.

Among the softwoods the decrease in the output from the year before amounted to 10 per cent in yellow pine, 17 per cent in white pine, 6 per cent in hemlock, 10 per cent in spruce, 5 per cent in cypress, 1 per cent in redwood, 20 per cent in larch, and 7 per cent in sugar pine. The maximum decrease for any one wood was 59 per cent in lodgepole pine. Hardwood production also fell off appreciably, the decrease reaching 32 per cent in oak, 6 per cent in birch, 22 per cent in chestnut, 38 per cent in yellow poplar, 13 per cent in beech, 15 per cent in elm, and 26 per cent in basswood.

The several woods which go to make up the bulk of the lumber cut in the United States are treated individually in the following pages. The tabulation for each species shows by States the number of active mills reporting, the quantity reported cut, the proportion of the total reported cut, the average value per thousand feet f. o. b. mill, and the computed total cut. The average values given in the tables are the weighted averages of about 55 per cent of the 16,420 mills which reported their cut, and accurately reflect the true value of the several species of lumber at the mill. The variation in values for the same

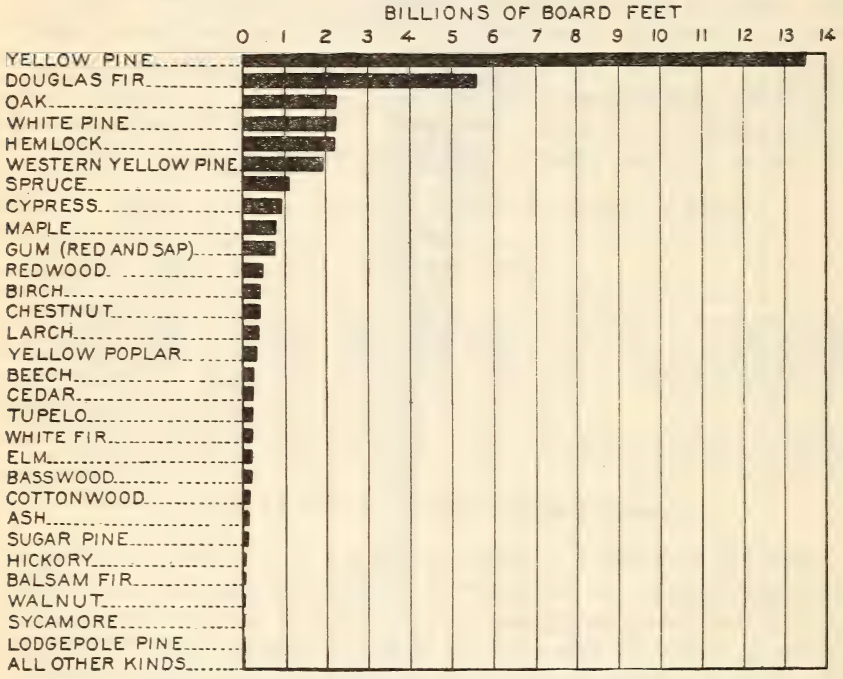

FIG. 3.—Computed total lumber production in 1917, by kinds of woods.

wood in different States is caused by character of timber, type of manufacture, and distance from market.

The question is frequently asked in connection with lumber production figures as to what part shortleaf pine forms of the total quantity of yellow pine reported, or the per cent of white oak cut to the total. It is not practicable in the lumber census work to do more than group the figures for all of the yellow pines together, and treat the oaks, gums, cedars, and other woods in the same way since no standard classification is found among the lumbermen. Producers in one section frequently apply a local name to a given species and only confusion would follow an attempt to segregate the figures.

TABLE 7.—*Quantity of each kind of lumber reported 1908–1914, and computed total production of each kind of lumber, 1915–1917.*

Kind of wood.	Computed totals.			Reported totals.						
	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total	*Feet B. M.* 35,831,239,000	*Feet B. M.* 39,807,251,000	*Feet B. M.* 37,011,656,000	*Feet B. M.* 37,346,023,000	*Feet B. M.* 38,387,009,000	*Feet B. M.* 39,158,414,000	*Feet B. M.* 37,003,207,000	*Feet B. M.* 40,018,282,000	*Feet B. M.* 44,509,761,000	*Feet B. M.* 33,224,369,000
Yellow pine	13,539,464,000	15,055,000,000	14,700,000,000	14,472,804,000	14,839,363,000	14,737,052,000	12,896,706,000	14,143,471,000	16,277,185,000	11,236,372,000
Douglas fir	5,585,000,000	5,416,000,000	4,431,249,000	4,763,693,000	5,556,096,000	5,175,123,000	5,054,243,000	5,203,644,000	4,856,378,000	3,675,114,000
Oak	2,250,000,000	3,300,000,000	2,970,000,000	3,278,908,000	3,211,718,000	3,318,952,000	3,098,444,000	3,522,098,000	4,414,457,000	2,771,511,000
White pine	2,250,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,632,587,000	2,568,636,000	3,138,227,000	3,230,584,000	3,352,183,000	3,900,034,000	3,344,921,000
Hemlock	2,200,000,000	2,350,000,000	2,275,000,000	2,165,728,000	2,319,982,000	2,426,554,000	2,555,308,000	2,836,129,000	3,051,399,000	2,530,843,000
Western yellow pine	1,960,000,000	1,690,000,000	1,293,985,000	1,327,365,000	1,258,528,000	1,219,444,000	1,330,700,000	1,562,106,000	1,499,985,000	1,275,550,000
Spruce	1,125,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,245,614,000	1,046,816,000	1,238,600,000	1,261,728,000	1,449,912,000	1,748,547,000	1,411,992,000
Cypress	950,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,013,013,000	1,097,247,000	997,227,000	981,527,000	935,659,000	955,635,000	743,247,000
Maple	860,000,000	975,000,000	900,000,000	909,743,000	901,487,000	1,020,864,000	951,667,000	1,006,637,000	1,106,604,000	874,983,000
Gum, red and sap	788,000,000	800,000,000	655,000,000	675,380,000	772,514,000	694,260,000	582,967,000	610,208,000	706,945,000	589,347,000
Redwood	487,458,000	490,850,000	420,294,000	535,199,000	510,271,000	496,796,000	489,768,000	543,493,000	521,630,000	404,802,000
Birch	415,000,000	450,000,000	415,000,000	430,667,000	378,739,000	388,272,000	432,571,000	420,769,000	452,370,000	386,367,000
Chestnut	415,000,000	535,000,000	490,000,000	540,591,000	505,802,000	554,230,000	529,022,000	535,049,000	663,891,000	539,341,000
Larch	360,000,000	455,000,000	375,000,000	358,561,000	395,273,000	407,064,000	368,216,000	383,514,000	421,214,000	382,466,000
Yellow poplar	350,000,000	560,000,000	464,000,000	519,221,000	620,176,000	623,289,000	659,475,000	734,926,000	858,500,000	654,122,000
Beech	296,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	376,464,000	365,501,000	435,250,000	403,881,000	437,325,000	511,244,000	410,072,000
Cedar	265,000,000	410,000,000	420,000,000	499,903,000	358,444,000	329,000,000	374,925,000	415,039,000	346,008,000	272,764,000
Tupelo	265,000,000	275,000,000	170,000,000	124,480,000	120,420,000	122,545,000	98,142,000	92,071,000	96,676,000	69,170,000
White fir	218,200,000	190,000,000	125,048,000	112,627,000	88,109,000	122,613,000	124,307,000	132,327,000	89,318,000	98,120,000
Elm	205,000,000	240,000,000	210,000,000	214,294,000	214,532,000	262,141,000	236,108,000	265,107,000	347,456,000	273,845,000
Basswood	203,000,000	275,000,000	260,000,000	264,656,000	257,102,000	296,717,000	304,621,000	344,704,000	399,151,000	319,505,000
Cottonwood	190,000,000	200,000,000	180,000,000	195,198,000	208,938,000	227,477,000	198,629,000	220,305,000	265,600,000	232,475,000
Ash	175,000,000	210,000,000	190,000,000	189,499,000	207,816,000	234,548,000	214,398,000	246,035,000	291,209,000	225,367,000
Sugar pine	132,600,000	169,250,000	117,701,000	136,159,000	149,926,000	132,416,000	117,987,000	103,165,000	97,191,000	99,809,000
Hickory	95,000,000	125,000,000	100,000,000	116,113,000	162,980,000	278,757,000	240,217,000	272,252,000	333,929,000	197,372,000
Balsam fir	88,900,000	125,000,000	100,000,000	125,212,000	93,752,000	84,261,000	83,375,000	74,580,000	108,702,000	69,956,000
Walnut	62,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	25,573,000	40,565,000	43,083,000	38,293,000	36,449,000	46,108,000	43,681,000
Sycamore	32,000,000	40,000,000	25,000,000	22,773,000	30,804,000	49,468,000	42,836,000	45,063,000	56,511,000	43,332,000
Lodgepole pine	12,500,000	30,800,000	26,486,000	18,374,000	20,106,000	22,039,000	33,014,000	26,634,000	23,733,000	[1]
All other kinds	56,117,000	40,351,000	47,893,000	55,624,000	85,366,000	82,145,000	69,548,000	68,428,000	62,151,000	47,873,000

[1] Not separately reported.

YELLOW PINE.

Yellow pine produces nearly 38 per cent of the aggregate cut of all woods. In the yellow-pine cut are included the figures for the longleaf pine produced in the Southern and Gulf States, the shortleaf pine from the same region as well as from Arkansas, and the shortleaf and loblolly pine of the North Carolina pine region.

The computed cut for 1917 was 10 per cent under that for 1916 and is the smallest cut recorded since 1911. The decrease in output was generally distributed among the several States, that of 24 per cent in North Carolina being the most noticeable and resulting in the State's dropping from fourth to seventh place in the relative rank of producing States. Alabama's total output was 9 per cent greater than for the preceding year, making the one exception of any note to the widespread reduction in cut.

Not only was the production of yellow pine smaller than for several previous years, but the character of material likewise changed considerably through the urgent demand for heavy material needed in ship construction. No statistics are available as to the increase in the per cent of timbers and large-dimension cut, but it was large. Reports were received from 6,217 active mills in 1917, whereas 6,592 mills reported in 1916.

The average value of yellow pine f. o. b. mill for the year was $19 per 1,000 feet, an advance from $14.33 the year before, and the highest average value ever recorded for that wood since the collection of prices was undertaken in connection with the lumber census work. The advance is equivalent to 33 per cent over the 1916 value, and the figure is based upon the reports made by 4,260 mills.

TABLE 8.—*Reported production of yellow-pine* [1] *lumber in 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 13,539,464,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill
		Feet B. M.		
United States	6,217	12,483,410,000	100.0	$19.00
Louisiana	238	2,982,638,000	23.9	20.40
Mississippi	536	1,814,928,000	14.5	18.84
Texas	272	1,520,286,000	12.2	19.92
Alabama	721	1,285,604,000	10.3	17.34
Arkansas	397	956,316,000	7.7	20.10
Florida	204	946,096,000	7.6	18.34
North Carolina	1,266	940,972,000	7.5	17.19
Virginia	831	586,293,000	4.7	17.94
South Carolina	409	558,194,000	4.5	19.22
Georgia	597	547,870,000	4.4	16.59
Oklahoma	57	196,677,000	1.6	19.84
Tennessee	255	55,550,000	.4	15.16
Missouri	85	31,118,000	.2	15.58
Maryland	120	23,386,000	.2	18.80
Kentucky	70	13,875,000	.1	22.39
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	159	23,607,000	.2	17.76

[1] Longleaf pine (*Pinis palustris*), also known as Georgia pine and hard pine and exported as pitch pine; cut mostly in the Gulf States.

North Carolina pine (*Pinus tæda*), also called shortleaf, loblolly, old field, rosemary, and Virginia pine; cut mostly in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas.

Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*); cut mostly in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Slash (or Cuban) pine (*Pinus cariboea*); cut mostly in Georgia and the Gulf States east of the Mississippi River.

Scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*), also called Jersey pine; cut in the Middle Atlantic States.

Pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*); Middle Atlantic and Northern States.

Spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*); Gulf States.

Pond pine (*Pinus serotina*); South Atlantic States.

Sand pine (*Pinus clausa*); Florida and Alabama.

Table-mountain pine (*Pinus pungens*); Appalachian Mountains.

DOUGLAS FIR.

The reported Douglas-fir [1] production, 5,351,025,000 feet, was 3 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The computed total production of 5,585,000,000 feet is the largest recorded annual cut for any year for which there are figures. The cut reported was for 1,024 mills; 1,175 mills reported in 1916. A change took place in the relative proportion produced by the mills of the two leading States, Washington's total being 6 per cent less than in 1916 and Oregon's total 12 per cent more than in 1916.

The average value of $16.28 per 1,000 feet is an advance of 51 per cent over the 1916 value and a 15 per cent advance over the former record price of $14.12 in 1907.

TABLE 9.—*Reported production of Douglas-fir [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 5,585,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	1,024	5,351,025,000	100.0	$16.28
Washington	337	3,320,044,000	62.0	16.15
Oregon	326	1,759,044,000	32.9	16.44
California	88	156,083,000	2.9	18.00
Idaho	131	66,663,000	1.3	14.78
Montana	73	38,600,000	.7	16.40
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	69	10,591,000	.2	16.24

[1] Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) is the principal commercial species.

OAK.

There has been an almost unbroken annual decline in oak production in the United States during the last ten years, and 1917 proved no exception to this tendency. The reported cut of 1,967,694,000 feet was 9 per cent smaller than the 1916 output, with reports from 8,839 mills in 1917 and 9,400 in 1916. The decreasing cut can be ascribed to the fact that oak stumpage is not so plentiful as it was a decade ago and that the use of a wider variety of hardwoods has affected the demand for oak.

Several changes in the relative positions of the States in order of production occurred in 1917. Tennessee rose to second from third place in the amount cut because of an increased cut over 1916 amounting to 5 per cent, displacing Arkansas. Mississippi dropped from sixth into eighth place, North Carolina moving into the former position. Missouri advanced to seventh from tenth place, owing to an increased cut amounting to 18 per cent over the previous year. The figures for Tennessee, Missouri, and Indiana are the only ones

[1] *Pseudotsuga taxifolia.*

showing an increased cut for 1917. It is worthy of note that Indiana, where the manufacture of oak has been carried on for generations and where a decreased output could logically be looked for, reported a cut of 85,210,000 feet, as compared with 83,674,000 feet in 1916.

The average value of oak rose from $20.06 per 1,000 feet in 1916 to $24.49 in 1917, an increase of 22 per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Reported production of oak* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 2,250,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	8,839	1,967,694,000	100.0	$24.49
West Virginia	420	242,415,000	12.3	25.37
Tennessee	759	237,574,000	12.1	26.07
Arkansas	421	235,763,000	12.0	24.05
Kentucky	553	170,469,000	8.6	25.80
Virginia	834	169,725,000	8.6	19.98
North Carolina	854	115,749,000	5.9	19.27
Missouri	320	112,897,000	5.7	20.87
Mississippi	262	111,751,000	5.7	25.00
Ohio	476	90,561,000	4.6	29.17
Pennsylvania	680	85,779,000	4.3	26.10
Indiana	412	85,210,000	4.3	34.81
Louisiana	96	70,538,000	3.6	23.48
Alabama	347	38,363,000	1.9	17.84
Texas	86	36,829,000	1.9	21.06
New York	621	22,592 000	1.3	28.66
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	1,698	141,479,000	7.2	24.03

[1] Commercially the oaks are classed as white and red. The principal commercial oaks are listed below:

White oaks:
- White oak (*Quercus alba*) is the white oak common throughout the eastern half of the United States.
- Chestnut (or rock) oak (*Quercus prinus*) is found in the Appalachian region.
- Post oak (*Quercus minor*) and bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) are common throughout the eastern half of the country.
- Overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) and cow (or basket) oak (*Quercus michauxii*) are the principal southern white oaks.

Red oaks:
- Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is the red oak common to the eastern part of the United States.
- Texan red oak (*Quercus texana*) is the principal red oak sawed in the lower Mississippi Valley.
- Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) is found in the Eastern and Central States.
- Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) is the northern and northeastern red oak.
- Yellow (or black) oak (*Quercus velutina*) is common to most States east of the Rocky Mountains.
- Willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) is cut mostly in the Southern States.

WHITE PINE.

The output of white pine in 1917, like that of other softwoods, was smaller than for the previous year. The total reported production of 2,050,360,000 feet showed a decrease of 12 per cent. The cut was the smallest of which there is record. The reduced cut is consistently shown by all of the States, the greatest reduction for any one State being that shown for Idaho of 110,651,000 feet, or 36 per cent. Minnesota's mills put out 41 per cent of all the white pine reported cut in 1916 and 44 per cent in 1917; Idaho's share was 13 per cent in the 1916 total and 9 per cent in 1917. Maine, where many generations of lumbermen have developed the white pine industry, displaced Idaho in second place in the rank of producing

States, and New Hampshire moved into fourth place, which was occupied by Wisconsin in 1916.

The average value of white pine for the year was $24.81 per 1,000 feet, an advance of $5.65 per 1,000, or 29 per cent, over the year before.

TABLE 11.—*Reported production of white-pine [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 2,250,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	2,984	2,050,360,000	100.0	$24.81
Minnesota	148	901,941,000	44.0	25.86
Maine	408	256,014,000	12.5	22.68
Idaho	36	193,404,000	9.4	25.56
New Hampshire	246	171,547,000	8.4	21.83
Wisconsin	234	160,630,000	7.8	28.34
Massachusetts	211	90,797,000	4.4	20.87
New York	698	57,924,000	2.8	26.89
Washington	37	56,955,000	2.8	19.39
Michigan	131	47,571,000	2.3	29.47
Pennsylvania	297	25,756,000	1.3	26.99
North Carolina	96	20,190,000	1.0	22.13
Vermont	114	18,884,000	.9	21.04
Connecticut	54	10,043,000	.5	23.11
Virginia	74	9,144,000	.5	19.20
West Virginia	57	8,461,000	.4	20.89
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	143	21,099,000	1.0	19.62

[1] White pine (*Pinus strobus*) is the white pine cut in the Lake States, the Northeastern States, and the Appalachian region.
Norway (or red) pine (*Pinus resinosa*), though botanically a yellow pine, is cut in the Lake States and largely marketed with white pine.
Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) is cut in the Lake States.
Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) is cut in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon.

HEMLOCK.

The curtailment in production in 1917 was less for hemlock than for any other one of the principal construction woods. The total reported production of 1,968,217,000 feet was smaller by only approximately 18,000,000 feet, or less than 1 per cent, than the 1916 cut. The output of the mills in Wisconsin, the leading State in hemlock production, was enlarged by 7 per cent over that of 1916, which may be attributed to the exceptionally heavy demands made by the Government for lumber for construction work. Michigan mills likewise increased their output, though less than 1 per cent of the total. Wisconsin and Michigan combined to produce in 1917 more than 45 per cent of the hemlock cut of the country, as compared with 43 per cent in 1916. Washington's increased output was 19 per cent, amounting to nearly 50,000,000 feet. Slightly increased production also took place among the New York and the Tennessee mills, and in the shifting of figures New York supplanted Maine in the sixth position in the relative rank of States.

The average value of hemlock rose from $15.35 per 1,000 feet in 1916 to $20.78 in 1917, an increase of 35 per cent.

TABLE 12.—*Reported production of hemlock* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 2,200,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	3,359	1,968,217,000	100.0	$20.78
Wisconsin	240	563,946,000	28.7	23.27
Michigan	200	327,651,000	16.6	19.80
Washington	103	317,243,000	16.1	16.30
Pennsylvania	409	242,628,000	12.3	23.10
West Virginia	135	134,060,000	6.8	21.81
New York	940	84,193,000	4.3	23.72
Maine	355	66,583,000	3.4	19.91
Oregon	33	49,479,000	2.5	16.33
North Carolina	108	36,688,000	1.9	17.85
Virginia	82	32,954,000	1.7	18.68
Tennessee	69	31,182,000	1.6	15.75
New Hampshire	186	26,059,000	1.3	20.85
Vermont	242	18,192,000	.9	20.69
Kentucky	50	13,489,000	.7	21.54
Massachusetts	115	10,201,000	.5	20.23
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	92	13,669,000	.7	20.36

[1] Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is cut in the Lake States, Northeastern States, and the Appalachian region. Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is manufactured in Washington and Oregon. Black (or western mountain) hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) is cut in small quantities. Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) is occasionally cut in the Appalachian region.

WESTERN YELLOW PINE.

Stimulated cutting in practically all of the producing States resulted in a total production of 1,865,282,000 feet of western yellow pine, an increase of 11 per cent over the 1916 cut. While the output in the chief State of production, California, was less by 3 per cent than the year before, the output in Oregon was 18 per cent, in Idaho 31 per cent, and in Washington 15 per cent greater than in 1916. Oregon's cut was 25.2 per cent of the total production of western yellow pine in 1917; in 1916 it was 23.7 per cent. California's cut was 25.6 per cent of the whole in 1917 and 29.4 per cent in 1916. Through changes in operations New Mexico took sixth place in rank of production, which was occupied by Arizona last year.

The average mill value for western yellow pine in 1916 was $14.52 per 1,000; in 1917 it was $19.59, an advance of $5.07, or 35 per cent, during the year.

TABLE 13.—*Reported production of western yellow-pine* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 1,960,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	747	1,865,282,000	100.0	$19.59
California (including Nevada)	110	478,565,000	25.6	22.50
Oregon	118	469,408,000	25.2	19.66
Idaho	116	315,019,000	16.9	18.51
Washington	113	217,353,000	11.6	16.29
Montana	87	150,905,000	8.1	18.80
New Mexico	55	83,426,000	4.5	16.11
Arizona	22	78,107,000	4.2	19.42
Colorado	53	35,328,000	1.9	17.11
South Dakota	28	29,045,000	1.6	25.04
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	45	8,126,000	.4	17.80

[1] Western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is the one species cut as such.

SPRUCE.

The immense demand for spruce for airplane material is not reflected in the lumber production figures for 1917, since the accelerated production did not take place until late in the year. Much spruce gotten out in the woods was in the form of rived bolts, and was not the product of the sawmill.

The total reported cut, 978,265,000 feet, was 13 per cent smaller than in 1916. Maine, which has contributed annually about one-third of the total spruce milled, sawed only 79,000,000 feet, or 21 per cent less in 1917 than in 1916; even with the reduced cut the State maintained first rank among the producing States. The cut in Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York also was reduced, and this reduction, as in Maine, is directly attributable to the higher price obtainable for spruce as pulp material than as lumber. Oregon ranked seventh in 1915 among the spruce producing States, jumped into fourth place in 1916, and assumed third place in 1917. Oregon cut 65,000,000 feet in 1915, 96,000,000 feet a year later, and 121,000,000 feet in 1917. Washington's cut was slightly smaller in 1917 than for the preceding year. North Carolina, Minnesota, Colorado, California, and Idaho enlarged their total for 1917.

The average value reported for spruce lumber was $24.41 per 1,000 feet, though from $100 to $250 per 1,000 feet was paid for the highest grade procurable for airplane construction. The average value in 1916 was $17.58, so that the 1917 value represents a rise of 39 per cent.

TABLE 14.—*Reported production of spruce* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 1,125,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	1,320	978,265,000	100.0	$24.41
Maine	298	297,949,000	30.4	23.43
Washington	66	198,271,000	20.3	22.34
Oregon	26	120,647,000	12.3	28.28
West Virginia	18	68,895,000	7.0	30.30
Vermont	244	48,630,000	5.0	24.28
North Carolina	17	47,360,000	4.8	28.33
Minnesota	67	40,999,000	4.2	24.28
New Hampshire	112	36,057,000	3.7	23.47
New York	184	27,215,000	2.8	28.51
Colorado	47	22,896,000	2.3	17.14
California	4	20,659,000	2.1	17.50
Idaho	23	19,171,000	2.0	22.49
Wisconsin	42	7,852,000	.8	25.78
Michigan	68	6,703,000	.7	24.06
Montana	11	6,437,000	.7	18.22
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	93	8,524,000	.9	19.79

[1] Red spruce (*Picea rubra*) is the principal species cut in the northeastern States and the Appalachian region.
Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is the principal species cut in Oregon and Washington.
Black spruce (*Picea mariana*) is cut in limited quantities in the northeastern States.
White spruce (*Picea canadensis*) is cut in the Lake States.
Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) is cut in the Rocky Mountain region.

CYPRESS.

Cypress was less seriously affected by the general slump in production than many other woods and the cut of 917,445,000 feet was but 3 per cent, or 28,000,000 feet, under that for 1916. In Louisiana, which milled 56 per cent of all the cypress cut in 1917, the output of 509,659,000 feet was 17,766,000 feet, or 3 per cent, less than in 1916; and in Florida the cut of 166,857,000 feet was 21,942,000 feet, or 12 per cent, under that of 1916. In South Carolina the total cut was enlarged and the State displaced Georgia in third place among the producing States. The cut reported in Arkansas and Missouri also was slightly more in 1917 than the year before.

The average value of cypress for 1917, $23.92, is an advance of $3.07, or 15 per cent, over the preceding year, and the spread is noticeably less than for many of the other woods.

TABLE 15.—*Reported production of cypress* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 950,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	654	917,445,000	100.0	$23.92
Louisiana	97	509,659,000	55.6	24.43
Florida	36	166,857,000	18.2	24.51
South Carolina	37	59,107,000	6.5	25.90
Georgia	31	51,219,000	5.6	26.05
Arkansas	135	43,969,000	4.8	21.88
Missouri	44	26,981,000	2.9	19.63
Mississippi	91	16,537,000	1.8	24.14
North Carolina	73	15,958,000	1.7	20.69
Tennessee	44	10,003,000	1.1	25.63
Virginia	15	9,539,000	1.0	21.87
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	51	7,616,000	.8	21.32

[1] Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is the one species cut as such.

MAPLE.

The quantity of maple reported sawed was less by approximately 1 per cent than in 1916. The three principal producing States, Michigan, Wisconsin, and West Virginia, produced within 11,000,000 feet as much as in 1916, and slight increases in output occurred among the mills in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. The production of maple has not varied to any marked degree during the last 10 years.

The average value of $23.16 per 1,000 feet is an increase above the average of $18.24 obtained in 1916 of $4.92 per 1,000 feet, or 27 per cent.

TABLE 16.—*Reported production of maple [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 860,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	3,944	802,089,000	100.0	$23.16
Michigan	249	349,688,000	43.6	24.11
Wisconsin	264	154,570,000	19.3	21.10
West Virginia	193	67,471,000	8.4	25.90
New York	786	45,024,000	5.6	23.91
Pennsylvania	427	42,903,000	5.3	20.68
Ohio	328	26,244,000	3.3	22.34
Indiana	340	23,324,000	2.9	27.50
Vermont	206	16,870,000	2.1	21.50
Missouri	91	14,135,000	1.8	19.93
All other States (see Summary, p. —)	1,060	61,860,000	7.7	21.02

[1] Sugar (or hard) maple (*Acer saccharum*) is cut principally in the Northern States.
Silver (or soft) maple (*Acer saccharinum*) is also cut in the Northern States.
Red (or soft) maple (*Acer rubrum*) is the principal species cut in the Southern States.
Mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*) and striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) are cut in the Eastern States.
Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) is cut in the Pacific Coast States.

RED GUM.

One of the few woods for which a gain in production was made in 1917 was red gum, the total output reaching 730,662,000 feet, or a 12 per cent increase over the 1916 total of 651,879,000 feet. The cut in 1916 was 36 per cent greater than for the preceding year. Organization of the efforts of the operators in finding new markets and in handling their product is responsible for the enlarged output and consumption of red gum. The quantity cut in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana was slightly in excess in each instance of the 1916 output, the total for the three States amounting to 68 per cent of all the gum reported cut. Tennessee's production almost trebled in 1917, being 64,356,000 feet. The 1916 cut was 23,917,000 feet. It is significant that the number of mills which reported cutting red gum in 1917 was 1,949, while but 1,845 reported in 1916.

A higher average mill value was obtained in 1917 than in 1916, the average value of $19.56 in 1917 being an increase of $4.92 per 1,000 feet, or 34 per cent.

TABLE 17.—*Reported production of gum [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 788,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	1,949	730,662,000	100.0	$19.56
Arkansas	284	230,964,000	31.6	19.92
Mississippi	204	169,847,000	23.2	19.96
Louisiana	89	94,671,000	13.0	19.22
Tennessee	212	64,356,000	8.8	24.42
Texas	49	26,342,000	3.6	16.80
Alabama	117	25,147,000	3.4	15.06
Missouri	60	24,981,000	3.4	17.23
South Carolina	32	19,883,000	2.7	17.93
North Carolina	116	12,866,000	1.8	15.78
Georgia	48	12,392,000	1.7	16.75
Kentucky	163	10,084,000	1.4	16.80
Virginia	122	9,165,000	1.3	15.91
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	453	29,964,000	4.1	19.19

[1] Red (or sweet) gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) is the only species that goes into red gum lumber. Commercial sap gum is the sapwood of the red gum.

REDWOOD.

Redwood production was maintained in 1917 on the same scale as for the preceding year, the reported total output of 487,458,000 feet being less than 1 per cent smaller than that for 1916. The production figure given is believed to cover approximately all of the redwood cut.

An exceptional advance of 51 per cent is noted in the average mill value over the previous year. The value reported was $21 per 1,000 feet in 1917, a jump of $7.07 from 1916.

TABLE 18.—*Reported production of redwood* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	36	487,458,000	100.0	$21.00
California	36	487,458,000	100.0	21.00

[1] Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is the species chiefly cut. Bigtree (*Sequoia washingtoniana*) furnishes a minor part of the redwood production.

BIRCH.

The reported total cut of birch, amounting to 387,283,000 feet, was an increase of 6 per cent over the 1916 cut, and was occasioned by the heightened war demands. Wisconsin and Michigan, the two principal birch-producing States, increased their output over the preceding year by 16 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. The combined output of the two States formed 65.3 per cent of all birch reported cut in 1916 and 69.9 per cent in 1917. The number of mills which reported cutting birch in Wisconsin and Michigan in 1917 was 367 and for the preceding year 410. Vermont's increase in cut from 22,980,000 feet in 1916 to 30,882,000 feet in 1917 puts that State in third instead of fifth place in the rank of producing States.

The average value of $24.07 per 1,000 feet reported for birch is $4.48, or 23 per cent, over the 1916 value.

TABLE 19.—*Reported production of birch* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 415,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	1,836	387,283,000	100.0	$24.07
Wisconsin	226	208,864,000	53.9	24.21
Michigan	141	61,768,000	16.0	24.74
Vermont	202	30,882,000	8.0	25.98
Maine	150	21,713,000	5.6	21.44
West Virginia	107	18,960,000	4.9	25.02
New York	358	17,628,000	4.6	24.93
Pennsylvania	196	7,535,000	1.9	20.09
New Hampshire	98	6,344,000	1.6	20.86
Minnesota	48	4,395,000	1.1	18.26
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	310	9,194,000	2.4	20.92

[1] Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) is the principal species cut in the Lake States, New England, and New York. Paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) and white (or gray) birch (*Betula populifolia*) are also cut to a limited extent in New England.
Sweet (or cherry) birch (*Betula lenta*) is cut in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.
River (or red) birch (*Betula nigra*) is cut in the Southern States.

CHESTNUT.

The chestnut-lumber production of 382,652,000 feet was a slump of 9 per cent from the total of the year before. The cut in West Virginia of 107,410,000 feet was 24,782,000 feet, or 19 per cent less than that of 1916. A slight increase occurred among the mills in North Carolina, Virginia, Connecticut, Tennessee, and New York. A decreased cut in Pennsylvania dropped that State from second to fourth rank in order of State production.

The average value of chestnut was $21.54 in 1917, an increase over the 1916 value of $4.49, or 26 per cent.

TABLE 20.—*Reported production of chestnut* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 415,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	3,061	382,652,000	100.0	$21.54
West Virginia	295	107,410,000	28.1	22.87
North Carolina	223	47,277,000	12.3	20.76
Virginia	292	42,073,000	11.0	19.38
Pennsylvania	602	40,149,000	10.5	21.49
Connecticut	134	33,149,000	8.7	21.50
Tennessee	281	32,738,000	8.6	20.35
New York	410	17,153,000	4.5	23.28
Massachusetts	126	16,863,000	4.4	21.53
Kentucky	263	13,231,000	3.5	20.27
Maryland	75	9,337,000	2.4	19.99
Ohio	184	6,795,000	1.8	23.29
New Jersey	68	5,405,000	1.4	23.66
New Hampshire	37	4,778,000	1.2	20.29
Rhode Island	20	4,718,000	1.2	24.70
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	51	1,576,000	.4	18.64

[1] Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) is the only species included in chestnut lumber.

LARCH.

Larch production declined 11 per cent from 1916, the total cut being 336,640,000 feet in 1917 and 376,731,000 feet the year before. In Montana the decrease amounted to 17 per cent and in Idaho to 7 per cent. These two States cut 72 per cent of the total in 1916 and 70 per cent in 1917. Wisconsin's output was 40 per cent and that of Michigan 11 per cent under the 1916 figures. The quantity milled in Washington was 12 per cent greater than the year before; in Oregon it was 63 per cent greater. Minnesota's total showed an increase of 17 per cent from the year before.

The fact that larch shared in the advance in price with other of the western woods explains, in part, the greater output in Washington and Oregon. The tamarack, or larch, of the Lake States has always returned the operators a higher average value, as will be noted from the figures shown in the accompanying tabulation, than the western product.

The average mill value for all larch was $12.49 in 1916; in 1917 it was $16.21, an increase of 30 per cent.

TABLE 21.—*Reported production of larch* [1] *(tamarack) lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 360,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	537	336,640,000	100.0	$16.21
Montana	41	135,734,000	40.3	16.38
Idaho	56	99,950,000	29.7	14.60
Washington	48	34,242,000	10.2	13.74
Wisconsin	135	19,410,000	5.8	20.71
Minnesota	96	18,217,000	5.4	20.56
Michigan	98	14,680,000	4.3	21.01
Oregon	21	13,793,000	4.1	14.94
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	42	614,000	.2	21.18

[1] Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is the species cut in the Inland Empire and the Pacific Northwest. Tamarack, or larch (*Larix laricina*), is cut in the Lake States and New England States.

YELLOW POPLAR.

The reported total output of yellow poplar of 325,968,000 feet was smaller by nearly 70,000,000 feet, or 17 per cent, than the 1916 cut. The decrease is consistent with the general trend of poplar production during the last 10 years. West Virginia's cut alone fell off 23,480,000 feet, or 23 per cent, from the year before; and a decreased cut took place in most of the other States producing poplar except in Tennessee and Kentucky, where slight gains are recorded.

The average mill value of $27.17 per 1,000 feet is $5.28 per 1,000, or 24 per cent, above the 1916 value.

TABLE 22.—*Reported production of yellow-poplar* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 350,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	2,779	325,968,000	100.0	$27.17
West Virginia	255	79,035,000	24.2	30.78
Tennessee	429	48,425,000	14.9	28.61
Kentucky	333	42,205,000	12.9	30.84
Virginia	355	37,213,000	11.4	25.00
North Carolina	305	29,311,000	9.0	21.77
Georgia	87	28,252,000	8.7	22.43
Alabama	164	21,519,000	6.6	19.87
Ohio	179	13,252,000	4.1	31.56
South Carolina	138	7,014,000	2.1	20.86
Indiana	198	6,094,000	1.9	35.48
Pennsylvania	161	4,348,000	1.3	26.44
Mississippi	89	4,181,000	1.3	22.56
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	186	5,119,000	1.6	22.98

[1] Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is the only species that goes into poplar lumber.

BEECH.

The production of beech was less than 2 per cent smaller in 1917 than in the preceding year, the figures being 278,345,000 feet for 1917 and 283,363,000 feet for 1916. Michigan's cut was 10 per cent less than for the previous year. In Indiana the cut was increased slightly and that State moved into second from third place among the producing States; while Pennsylvania, which occupied second, dropped into fourth place. Beech is one of the woods which has shown a steady decrease annually for 10 years past.

The average mill value for beech in 1917 was $19.58 per 1,000 feet; in 1916 it was $16.20, so that there was a rise of 21 per cent during the year.

TABLE 23.—*Reported production of beech*[1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 296,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	3,095	278,345,000	100.0	$19.58
Michigan	182	59,573,000	21.4	21.01
Indiana	345	40,919,000	14.7	20.16
West Virginia	207	35,584,000	12.8	19.74
Pennsylvania	336	34,049,000	12.2	18.50
New York	620	28,503,000	10.2	19.87
Ohio	358	24,376,000	8.8	19.27
Kentucky	284	20,136,000	7.2	16.26
Tennessee	181	8,379,000	3.0	18.75
Vermont	157	7,698,000	2.8	20.84
Wisconsin	29	3,335,000	1.2	24.29
Virginia	71	3,143,000	1.1	17.46
New Hampshire	57	3,046,000	1.1	18.87
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	268	9,604,000	3.5	17.41

[1] Beech (*Fagus atropunicea*) is the only species that goes into beech lumber.

CEDAR.

The output of cedar lumber in the United States does not represent the drain on the cedar timber, since millions of feet are used annually in the manufacture of shingles and thousands of poles, posts, ties, and pencil slats are also produced. The cut of cedar lumber in 1917 was 258,005,000 feet, 70 per cent smaller than the year before. While the production fell off 13 per cent in Washington and 9 per cent in Oregon, the combined output of these States was 68.9 per cent of that reported for the entire country in 1917, as compared with 62.6 per cent in 1916. California's output increased 28 per cent and the State moved past Idaho and Virginia from fifth into third place.

Considerable variation is shown in the average value compiled for the different States, which reflects the difference in the species cut. The average value of cedar per 1,000 feet for the country as a whole took an upward turn from $15.24 for 1916 to $19.40 for 1917, an advance of 27 per cent.

TABLE 24.—*Reported production of cedar* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 265,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	573	258,005,000	100.0	$19.40
Washington	96	135,820,000	52.6	18.16
Oregon	46	42,088,000	16.3	22.85
California	46	21,310,000	8.3	17.50
Idaho	16	15,319,000	5.9	14.29
Virginia	20	9,017,000	3.5	15.44
Tennessee	78	7,713,000	3.0	33.44
North Carolina	34	7,462,000	2.9	22.98
Maine	51	6,821,000	2.7	20.85
Michigan	26	5,954,000	2.3	17.14
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	160	6,501,000	2.5	26.70

[1] Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) is cut in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.
Port Orford cedar (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) is cut in Oregon.
Yellow cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) is cut in Washington.
Incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) is cut in California.
Northern white cedar (or arborvitæ) (*Thuja occidentalis*) is cut in the Lake States and the Northeastern States.
White cedar (or juniper) (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) is cut in the Atlantic Coast States.
Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and southern red juniper (*Juniperus barbadensis*) is cut in Tennessee, Florida, and Alabama.

TUPELO.

Nearly all of the leading tupelo-producing States, the exception being Virginia, reported a heavier cut in 1917 than the year before, the total for the country being 249,992,000 feet, or 17 per cent in excess of the 1916 figures. The cut was larger in Louisiana by 12 per cent than the year before, 14 per cent in Alabama, nearly three times as large in Mississippi, and more than twice as large in North Carolina and South Carolina. Forty more mills reported cutting tupelo in 1917 than in 1916. In each one of the last 10 years there has been a growth in the output of tupelo.

There was a decided upward tendency in the average value, which reached $18.06 per 1,000 feet, an increase of 39 per cent over the 1916 average value of $13.

TABLE 25.—*Reported production of tupelo* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 265,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	658	249,992,000	100.0	$18.06
Louisiana	55	127,210,000	50.9	18.30
Alabama	43	25,528,000	10.2	19.26
Mississippi	54	21,974,000	8.8	18.68
North Carolina	51	18,179,000	7.3	16.16
South Carolina	18	16,933,000	6.8	18.28
Virginia	42	9,009,000	3.6	15.22
Missouri	29	7,746,000	3.1	17.54
Tennessee	80	5,115,000	2.0	17.69
Arkansas	56	4,788,000	1.9	15.76
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	230	13,510,000	5.4	18.06

[1] Tupelo (or cotton gum) (*Nyssa aquatica*) is cut in the Gulf States.
Black gum (or pepperidge) (*Nyssa sylvatica*) is cut in the Atlantic and Central States and is sold both as tupelo and black gum.
Water gum (*Nyssa biflora*) is cut to a small extent in the Southern Atlantic States.

ELM.

Compared with the quantity of elm reported cut in 1916, the 1917 total cut of 191,853,000 feet is but 2 per cent smaller. The cut was lower by 11 per cent than the year before in Wisconsin, 15 per cent in Michigan, and 9 per cent in Indiana. The mills in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Missouri cut more than in 1916. The annual production of this wood has not varied much during the last few years.

The average mill value of elm was $23.89 in 1917, an increase of 23 per cent over the 1916 average of $19.46.

TABLE 26.—*Reported production of elm [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 205,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	2,562	191,853,000	100.0	$23.89
Wisconsin	271	46,077,000	24.0	24.14
Michigan	204	36,107,000	18.8	27.35
Arkansas	103	21,748,000	11.3	23.55
Indiana	276	17,244,000	9.0	25.27
Tennessee	141	12,809,000	6.7	25.54
Mississippi	86	11,443,000	6.0	20.41
Missouri	126	9,959,000	5.2	21.23
Ohio	270	9,653,000	5.0	22.97
New York	420	6,015,000	3.1	21.88
Louisiana	37	4,786,000	2.5	22.93
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	628	16,012,000	8.4	18.70

[1] White (or soft) elm (*Ulmus americana*) is cut in all of the States east of the Rocky Mountains.
Slippery (or red, or soft) elm (*Ulmus pubescens*) is cut in the same region as white elm.
Cork (or true rock) elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) is cut in the Lake States.
Wing elm (*Ulmus alata*) and cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) are occasionally cut in the lower Mississippi Valley.

BASSWOOD.

The cut of basswood has shown an almost unbroken yearly decrease since 1908, and the 1917 figure of 190,757,000 feet is 9 per cent less than the reported cut of the year preceding. With the exception of Michigan, where an increase of about 5 per cent over the 1916 manufacture is noted, the six leading producing States show a decreased cut from the year before ranging from a maximum of 27 per cent in West Virginia to a minimum of 1 per cent in Virginia.

The average mill value for basswood in 1917 was $25.96; in 1916 it was $21.05. The increase is 23 per cent.

TABLE 27.—*Reported production of basswood*[1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 203,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	2,548	190,757,000	100.0	$25.96
Wisconsin	273	67,787,000	35.5	26.60
Michigan	197	38,427,000	20.1	27.74
West Virginia	161	21,098,000	11.1	25.43
New York	638	12,240,000	6.4	25.48
Virginia	73	6,925,000	3.6	25.65
North Carolina	87	6,570,000	3.4	22.96
Tennessee	82	6,251,000	3.3	25.21
Ohio	174	5,231,000	2.7	25.84
Indiana	128	4,859,000	2.6	27.49
Kentucky	82	4,698,000	2.5	23.41
Vermont	174	4,530,000	2.4	23.68
Pennsylvania	196	4,391,000	2.3	23.69
Minnesota	70	3,832,000	2.0	19.45
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	213	3,918,000	2.1	21.70

[1] Basswood (or linn) (*Tilia americana*) is cut in the Lake States.
White basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*) is cut in the Appalachian Mountain region.
Downy basswood (*Tilia pubescens*) is cut in limited quantity in the Southern States.

WHITE FIR.

White fir is of ever growing importance commercially, and its production increases each year. The 1916 production was 56 per cent greater than the 1915 output. The total output of 213,427,000 feet reported for 1917 is 13 per cent in excess of the 1916 cut. The quantity made by the California and Nevada mills was 40 per cent more than the year before. The combined cut of the two States was 56.6 per cent of the country's total in comparison with 45.3 per cent in 1916. The cut of the Washington mills increased 32 per cent and that of the Montana mills was nearly trebled; on the other hand, Idaho mills cut 38 per cent and Oregon mills 3 per cent less than in 1916.

A 40 per cent increase in the average value of white fir took place during the year. The 1916 value was $12.25; the 1917 value, $17.16.

TABLE 28.—*Reported production of white-fir*[1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 218,200,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	233	213,427,000	100.0	$17.16
California (including Nevada)	63	120,661,000	56.6	18.00
Idaho	51	37,416,000	17.5	17.83
Washington	41	23,736,000	11.1	15.36
Oregon	41	19,847,000	9.3	13.79
Montana	9	9,645,000	4.5	15.28
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	28	2,122,000	1.0	17.91

[1] White fir (*Abies concolor*) is cut only in the West.
Marketed as white fir are:
Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), cut mostly in Idaho and Montana.
Silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), cut chiefly in Washington.
Noble fir (*Abies nobilis*), cut chiefly in Oregon.
Red fir (*Abies magnifica*), cut chiefly in California.
Alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), cut chiefly in California.

COTTONWOOD.

Cottonwood production totaling 178,985,000 feet reflected stimulated manufacture in 1917, for it was a 33 per cent addition to the 1916 reported cut. A large part of the cottonwood produced is utilized in the manufacture of boxes, and the demand for boxes during the year was exceptionally strong. Production in Mississippi was 35 per cent over that of 1916, in Louisiana 17 per cent, in Missouri 62 per cent, and in Arkansas 68 per cent. Cottonwood output during the last ten years has remained nearly stationary.

The average mill value for cottonwood increased 33 per cent, or from $17.42 in 1916 to $23.19 in 1917.

TABLE 29.—*Reported production of cottonwood* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 190,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	928	178,985,000	100.0	$23.19
Mississippi	55	47,725,000	26.7	23.57
Arkansas	55	46,163,000	25.8	26.04
Louisiana	32	21,494,000	12.0	23.85
Minnesota	65	10,986,000	6.1	15.73
Missouri	64	8,655,000	4.8	23.15
Tennessee	48	7,664,000	4.3	26.38
Michigan	55	5,042,000	2.8	19.83
New York	66	4,750,000	2.7	20.24
Wisconsin	40	4,090,000	2.3	19.08
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	448	22,416,000	12.5	20.60

[1] Common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) is the species most commonly cut east of the Rocky Mountains and more particularly in the lower Mississippi Valley.
Swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) is cut in the Mississippi Valley States.
Aspen (or popple) (*Populus tremuloides*) is cut in the Lake States and the Northeastern States, and to a limited extent in the Rocky Mountains and farther west.
Large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) is cut in the Lake States and Northeastern States.
Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*) is cut in the Lake States and Eastern States.
Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) is cut in the Pacific Coast States.

ASH.

Of the eight States leading in the production of ash all but one slightly increased their respective outputs and contributed to the 2 per cent increase over the 1916 cut. The total reported quantity milled was 159,175,000 feet. The exception noted above was in Arkansas, where the decreased output amounted to 10 per cent. Louisiana by an increased cut of 33 per cent over 1916 became the leading producing State, supplanting Arkansas in the position. The demand for ash in 1917 became insistent because of specific uses to which it was put in war-preparation work.

Ash has next to the highest average value of any domestic wood. The average for 1917 was $30.01 per 1,000 feet, an increase of 26 per cent from $23.85 in 1916.

TABLE 30.—*Reported production of ash [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 175,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	3,259	159,175,000	100.0	$30.01
Louisiana	59	21,492,000	13.5	27.33
Arkansas	108	20,768,000	13.0	31.21
Wisconsin	209	13,676,000	8.6	25.22
Tennessee	176	13,649,000	8.6	34.97
Indiana	219	12,295,000	7.7	38.16
Mississippi	87	8,649,000	5.4	30.95
New York	586	7,955,000	5.0	29.14
Michigan	166	7,350,000	4.6	27.12
Ohio	267	7,100,000	4.5	33.06
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	1,382	46,241,000	29.1	28.48

[1] Lumber trade practice specifies white ash and brown ash. The former is cut from the white ash tree and the latter from the black ash tree.
Green ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) is cut in the Southern States.
White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is cut in the Central States.
Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) is cut in the Lake States and Northeastern States.
Red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is cut in limited quantity in the Eastern States.
Oregon ash (*Fraxinus oregona*) is cut in the Pacific Northwest.

SUGAR PINE.

The cut of sugar pine totaled 132,568,000 feet in 1917, a decrease of 22 per cent from the year before. A slightly larger quantity was sawed in Oregon than the year before, with an addition of two mills to the number reporting.

The average value of sugar pine was $24.69 per 1,000 feet. In 1916 the average was $16.77. The difference represents an increase of 47 per cent. A material difference exists between the average value reported for the two States, Oregon and California.

TABLE 31.—*Reported production of sugar-pine [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 132,600,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	68	132,568,000	100.0	$24.69
California	55	127,951,000	96.5	25.00
Oregon	13	4,617,000	3.5	16.15

[1] Sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) is the only species cut as such and is found only in California and southern Oregon.

HICKORY.

Hickory lumber production in 1917 declined 12 per cent from the year before, the total being 82,512,000 feet. Production has shown a decrease for almost every year of the last ten, emphasizing the scarcity of this important wood; much hickory, however, is made into vehicle dimension stock and is not reported in the lumber cut. Of the ranking 10 States the only one which exceeded its cut for 1916 is Mississippi, which increased its output by 10 per cent.

An increase in the average value from $23.84 to $29.48 per 1,000 feet, or 24 per cent, took place from 1916 to 1917.

TABLE 32.—*Reported production of hickory* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 95,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	2,396	82,512,000	100.0	$29.48
Arkansas	110	12,511,000	15.2	32.57
Tennessee	232	11,054,000	13.4	29.08
West Virginia	197	9,237,000	11.2	25.51
Mississippi	63	7,338,000	8.9	33.35
Indiana	264	7,276,000	8.8	35.28
Ohio	297	6,276,000	7.6	30.87
Kentucky	208	6,056,000	7.3	25.01
Louisiana	28	3,229,000	3.9	24.89
Pennsylvania	202	3,848,000	4.7	34.79
Missouri	85	2,767,000	3.4	34.18
North Carolina	114	2,383,000	2.9	21.85
Virginia	113	2,337,000	2.8	19.98
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	483	8,200,000	9.9	26.08

[1] Several species of hickory are cut, the principal ones being:
Shagbark (*Hicoria ovata*).
Shellbark (*Hicoria laciniosa*).
Pignut (*Hicoria glabra*).
Bitternut (*Hicoria minima*).
Mockernut (*Hicoria alba*).

BALSAM FIR.

The reported balsam-fir output, 75,491,000 feet, was 22 per cent smaller than in 1916. A part of the timber cut was diverted from the sawmill to the pulp mill because of its relatively higher value as pulp wood than saw logs. The production in Wisconsin was more than double that of the year before. The cut for the other States fell off in various proportions from 20 per cent in Maine to 49 per cent in New Hampshire.

The average mill value of balsam fir of $20.02 per 1,000 feet was 21 per cent more than the corresponding figure for 1916.

TABLE 33.—*Reported production of balsam-fir* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 88,900,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	485	75,491,000	100.0	$20.02
Maine	197	42,839,000	56.8	20.95
Minnesota	65	11,234,000	14.9	14.86
Michigan	41	7,899,000	10.4	20.85
Wisconsin	33	5,884,000	7.8	19.87
Vermont	89	4,228,000	5.6	21.62
New Hampshire	30	2,473,000	3.3	21.18
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	30	884,000	1.2	23.18

[1] Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) is the only species cut as such.

WALNUT.

Despite the urgent call for black-walnut lumber, made largely by rifle manufacturers, production was 53,676,000 feet, or 12 per cent, below that of the year previous. Veneer producers were active in the market and many of the best logs went to these plants instead of to sawmills. In Missouri and in Ohio the output was greater by 10 per cent than in the previous year, but the figures for the other States show a decline.

A noteworthy jump of 72 per cent over the 1916 average value of walnut took place. In 1916 the value was $42.38 per 1,000 feet; in 1917 it was $72.99. The importance attached to walnut is shown by the fact that its value is greater than that of any other domestic species.

TABLE 34.—*Reported production of walnut* [1] *lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 62,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	1,001	53,676,000	100.0	$72.99
Missouri	61	13,373,000	24.9	117.77
Kentucky	122	8,112,000	15.1	44.05
Indiana	189	7,872,000	14.7	61.92
Ohio	126	6,656,000	12.4	44.51
Tennessee	115	4,828,000	9.0	55.82
Iowa	31	3,719,000	6.9	58.91
Illinois	23	2,269,000	4.2	115.21
West Virginia	77	887,000	1.7	37.70
Arkansas	27	532,000	1.0	51.06
Virginia	52	450,000	4.8	31.53
Pennsylvania	50	255,000	.5	41.55
North Carolina	43	230,000	.4	32.85
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	85	4,493,000	8.4	79.86

[1] Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is the only species cut as such.

SYCAMORE.

Sycamore production has run along rather evenly for 10 years. The 1917 cut of 28,548,000 feet was but 2 per cent more than that of the previous year. The Arkansas output was 17 per cent and the Tennessee output 32 per cent greater than in 1916.

From 1916 to 1917 the average value of sycamore advanced from $14.65 to $18.68 per 1,000 feet, or 28 per cent.

TABLE 35.—*Reported production of sycamore [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 32,000,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	904	28,548,000	100.0	$18.68
Arkansas	59	8,455,000	29.6	16.28
Tennessee	93	4,869,000	17.0	20.97
Indiana	198	3,964,000	13.9	22.01
Kentucky	88	1,796,000	6.3	16.64
Missouri	87	1,535,000	5.4	16.55
Illinois	43	1,501,000	5.3	23.62
Ohio	109	1,423,000	5.0	21.13
Virginia	37	1,364,000	4.8	15.69
Mississippi	32	824,000	2.9	16.94
Louisiana	14	774,000	2.7	19.08
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	144	2,043,000	7.1	17.36

[1] Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) is the only species cut as such.

LODGEPOLE PINE.

The output of lodgepole pine in 1917, amounting to 12,415,000 feet, was less than one-half of the quantity reported sawed the year before and was very much smaller than for any one of the last 10 years.

The average value for lodgepole pine was $18.34, compared with $15.13 in 1916, an advance of 21 per cent.

TABLE 36.—*Reported production of lodgepole-pine [1] lumber, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 12,500,000 feet.]

	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet B. M.		
United States	94	12,415,000	100.0	$18.34
Colorado	18	7,673,000	61.8	18.35
Wyoming	27	1,818,000	14.7	18.60
Montana	11	986,000	7.9	18.03
Idaho	22	898,000	7.2	17.81
Utah	10	702,000	5.7	20.35
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	6	338,000	2.7	14.75

[1] Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is the only species cut as such.

MINOR SPECIES.

In Table 37 is shown the quantity reported sawed of a number of woods, both domestic and imported, which have more or less special uses and which are in themselves not important enough to be tabulated and discussed separately. The tabulation also indicates the average value reported and the States in which the several woods were sawed. The quantity of mahogany cut is nearly twice as much as that reported for the preceding year, while the cut of willow was five times larger in 1917 than in 1916.

TABLE 37.—*Reported production of lumber of minor species, 1917.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 56,117,000 feet.]

Kind of wood.	Quantity reported.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.	States reporting.
	Feet B. M.		
Total	52,712,000	$75.11	
Mahogany	25,832,000	128.06	Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio.
Willow	8,033,000	15.78	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Indiana, Missouri.
Cherry	5,768,000	37.10	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana.
Buckeye	4,317,000	20.32	Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa.
Magnolia	2,133,000	18.95	Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Florida.
Locust	1,022,000	29.01	Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Iowa, Louisiana, New York, Illinois, Mississippi, Indiana.
Pecan	979,000	21.85	Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Illinois, Tennessee.
Hackberry	967,000	17.26	Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Mississippi.
Cucumber	865,000	21.87	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York.
Butternut	742,000	27.57	Indiana, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan.
Eucalyptus	420,000	[1] 33.00	California.
Laurel	294,000	[1] 42.00	California.
Red bay	269,000	17.95	Georgia, South Carolina.
Spanish cedar	225,000	65.27	Louisiana, Kentucky, California.
Apple	200,000	[1] 43.00	New York.
Alder	173,000	15.14	Washington, Oregon.
Box elder	163,000	21.38	North Carolina, Illinois.
Japanese oak	163,000	[1] 67.00	California.
Horn beam	54,000	29.63	Massachusetts, New Hampshire.
Persimmon	38,000	17.82	South Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri.
Sassafras	32,000	17.28	Tennessee, South Carolina, Arkansas.
Holly	23,000	24.43	Oklahoma, Louisiana.

[1] Arbitrary value assigned.

PRODUCTION OF LATH.

Lath production in the country as a whole responded to the lighter demand in 1917, incident to restricted building. The product has but one principal use, and anything that interferes with the utilization in the direct consuming channel results in a lessened output. Reports were received from 1,456 mills, which scheduled a total of 2,281,738,000 pieces, a decrease of 17 per cent from the year before. The output decreased in all of the States except Arkansas, Florida, and Texas. Table 38 shows the number of active mills reporting and the production of each for the last three years.

TABLE 38.—*Reported production of lath, 1915–1917, inclusive.*

	Number of active mills reporting.			Quantity reported (number of pieces).		
	1917	1916	1915	1917	1916	1915
United States	1,456	1,770	1,689	2,281,738,000	[1] 2,754,683,000	2,745,134,000
Louisiana	68	69	66	348,806,000	354,551,000	418,554,000
Washington	58	64	71	230,194,000	264,690,000	389,995,000
Minnesota	45	53	54	213,092,000	267,788,000	230,686,000
Wisconsin	113	121	116	185,074,000	218,598,000	179,193,000
Arkansas	31	30	48	147,578,000	78,157,000	97,185,000
Maine	106	139	122	142,488,000	[1] 215,112,000	172,346,000
Mississippi	33	30	29	133,925,000	162,689,000	123,011,000
Oregon	32	46	28	132,418,000	142,352,000	95,801,000
Florida	27	28	23	97,954,000	85,187,000	89,860,000
Idaho	22	24	29	86,264,000	117,365,000	85,672,000
Michigan	62	80	74	84,352,000	[1] 109,323,000	124,543,000
Texas	18	20	19	47,654,000	42,686,000	40,698,000
Georgia	25	46	36	46,889,000	49,316,000	34,969,000
West Virginia	54	80	70	44,233,000	96,665,000	82,561,000
Pennsylvania	158	187	196	43,928,000	63,016,000	70,877,000
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	604	753	708	296,889,000	487,188,000	509,183,000

[1] Corrections have caused a reduction from the figures previously shown.

PRODUCTION OF SHINGLES.

With building operations throughout the country adversely affected in 1917 it was to be expected that the production of shingles would decrease. The reported cut was 8,696,513,000 pieces, a decrease of 7 per cent from the 1916 total manufacture. Washington, in which State are made 73 per cent of all the shingles reported cut, produced 6 per cent less than in 1916. Oregon, Louisiana, and Michigan totals are larger for 1917 than for the preceding year. On the other hand, California's output was diminished by 25 per cent. Other details of production are given in Table 39, which shows the number of mills operating and the cut in each of the last three years in the leading producing States.

TABLE 39.—*Reported production of shingles, 1915–1917, inclusive.*

	Number of active mills reporting.			Quantity reported (number of pieces).		
	1917	1916	1915	1917	1916	1915
United States	1,619	1,932	1,648	8,696,513,000	[1] 9,371,333,000	8,459,378,00
Washington	230	238	239	6,313,364,000	6,739,388,000	6,313,335,000
Oregon	42	50	48	481,353,000	471,762,000	336,652,000
Louisiana	55	53	45	453,819,000	404,263,000	385,610,000
California	41	52	25	261,434,000	348,622,000	200,755,000
Michigan	69	69	63	203,907,000	201,171,000	250,640,000
Maine	150	200	187	166,101,000	[1] 217,543,000	268,004,000
Wisconsin	73	73	77	151,726,000	175,455,000	122,882,000
Florida	49	51	31	143,792,000	131,795,000	116,054,000
Georgia	116	148	111	112,430,000	131,763,000	69,308,000
North Carolina	110	135	125	73,703,000	123,959,000	74,773,000
Texas	39	42	33	61,011,000	32,749,000	22,245,000
Arkansas	44	42	31	59,927,000	45,411,000	20,501,000
Alabama	94	113	82	54,735,000	[1] 81,414,000	67,629,000
Idaho	7	9	11	52,631,000	79,960,000	49,512,000
Mississippi	32	29	18	39,261,000	25,196,000	11,950,000
All other States (see Summary, p. 39)	468	628	522	67,319,000	160,882,000	149,528,000

[1] Corrections have caused a slight reduction from the figures previously shown.

LUMBER VALUES.

The average values for lumber shown in Table 40 were determined for each species from the individual reports from mills representing every variation incident to the logging, transportation, manufacture, and sale of lumber. More than one-half of the mills in reporting their cut furnished values at which sales were made f. o. b. mill. These reports were carefully scrutinized and the figures are undoubtedly representative.

The table shows the average value of the different woods for specified years from 1899 to 1916 and indicates the good, bad, and indifferent years of the lumber industry. The 1917 average value of $20.32 per 1000 feet established a record. It is 33 per cent higher than the 1916 figure and 23 per cent higher than the figure obtained for the profitable year of 1907. Every wood listed in the table shared in the advance, some to a much greater degree than others, as is revealed in the individual species tables.

TABLE 40.—*Average value of lumber per thousand feet, b. m., by kinds of wood, for specified years, 1899–1917.*

Kind of wood	1917	1916	1915	1911	1910	1909	1907	1904	1899
All kinds	$20.32	$15.32	$14.04	$15.05	$15.30	$15.38	$16.56	$12.76	$11.13
Softwoods:									
Yellow pine	19.00	14.33	12.41	13.87	13.29	12.69	14.02	9.96	8.46
Douglas fir	16.28	10.78	10.59	11.05	13.09	12.44	14.12	9.51	8.67
White pine	24.81	19.16	17.44	18.54	18.93	18.16	19.41	14.93	12.69
Hemlock	20.78	15.35	13.14	13.59	13.85	13.95	15.53	11.91	9.98
Spruce	24.41	17.58	16.58	16.14	16.62	16.91	17.26	14.03	11.27
Western yellow pine	19.59	14.52	14.32	13.62	14.26	15.39	15.67	11.30	9.70
Cypress	23.92	20.85	19.85	20.54	20.51	20.46	22.12	17.50	13.32
Redwood	21.00	13.93	13.54	13.99	15.52	14.80	17.70	12.83	10.12
Cedar	19.40	15.24	16.10	13.86	15.53	19.95	19.14	14.35	10.91
Larch (tamarack)	16.21	12.49	10.78	11.87	12.33	12.68	13.99	11.39	8.73
White fir	17.16	12.25	10.94	10.64	11.52	13.10	15.54	(1)	(1)
Sugar pine	24.69	16.77	17.40	17.52	18.68	18.14	19.84	(1)	12.30
Balsam fir	20.02	16.49	13.79	13.42	14.48	13.99	16.16	(1)	(1)
Lodgepole pine	18.34	15.13	13.57	12.41	14.88	16.25	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hardwoods:									
Oak	24.49	20.06	18.73	19.14	18.76	20.50	21.23	17.51	13.78
Maple	23.16	18.24	15.21	15.49	18.16	15.77	16.84	14.94	11.83
Gum, red and sap	19.56	14.64	12.54	12.11	12.26	13.20	14.10	10.87	9.63
Chestnut	21.54	17.05	16.17	16.63	16.23	16.12	17.04	13.78	13.37
Yellow poplar	27.17	21.89	22.45	25.46	24.71	25.39	24.91	18.99	14.03
Birch	24.07	19.59	16.52	16.61	17.37	16.95	17.37	15.44	12.50
Beech	19.58	16.20	14.01	14.09	14.34	13.25	14.30	(1)	(1)
Basswood	25.96	21.05	18.89	19.20	20.94	19.50	20.03	16.86	12.84
Elm	23.89	19.46	16.98	17.13	18.67	17.52	18.45	14.45	11.47
Ash	30.01	23.85	22.15	21.21	22.47	24.44	25.01	18.77	15.84
Cottonwood	23.19	17.42	17.36	18.12	17.78	18.05	18.42	14.92	10.37
Tupelo	18.06	13.00	12.25	12.46	12.14	11.87	14.48	(1)	(1)
Hickory	29.48	23.84	23.35	22.47	26.55	30.80	29.50	23.94	18.78
Walnut	72.99	42.38	48.37	31.70	34.91	42.79	43.31	43.64	36.49
Sycamore	18.68	14.65	13.86	13.16	14.10	14.77	14.58	(1)	11.04

[1] Data not obtained.

DETAILED SUMMARY.

In Table 41 are summarized the data presented in the individual species tables, showing, by States, the number of active sawmills reporting and their cut of each wood, and in addition the production of lath and shingles for 1917.

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1917.*

SOFTWOODS.

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Aggregate softwoods and hardwoods.	Total softwoods.	Yellow pine.	Douglas fir.
		Feet B. M.	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
United States	16,420	33,192,911,000	27,130,008,000	12,483,410,000	5,351,025,000
Alabama	772	1,409,618,000	1,291,066,000	1,285,604,000	.....
Arizona	22	79,022,000	79,022,000	.....	510,000
Arkansas	674	1,591,952,000	1,000,295,000	956,316,000	.....
California and Nevada	169	1,417,068,000	1,416,141,000	.....	156,083,000
Colorado	100	71,312,000	71,164,000	.....	3,756,000
Connecticut	136	61,236,000	14,531,000	403,000	.....
Delaware	35	8,409,000	6,345,000	6,303,000	.....
Florida	212	1,127,359,000	1,113,194,000	946,096,000	.....
Georgia	613	671,528,000	600,756,000	547,870,000	.....
Idaho	181	749,764,000	749,165,000	.....	66,663,000
Illinois	114	42,182,000	1,437,000	.....	.....
Indiana	439	218,712,000	115,000	10,000	.....
Iowa	65	13,143,000	14,000	.....	.....
Kansas	4	4,255,000	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	579	329,203,000	30,270,000	13,875,000	.....
Louisiana	335	3,861,860,000	3,492,297,000	2,982,638,000	.....
Maine	530	705,014,000	671,141,000	668,000	.....
Maryland	184	61,720,000	27,597,000	23,386,000	.....
Massachusetts	243	138,233,000	107,918,000	4,424,000	.....
Michigan	301	975,648,000	410,458,000	.....	.....
Minnesota	198	999,476,000	972,679,000	.....	.....
Mississippi	671	2,221,010,000	1,831,465,000	1,814,928,000	.....
Missouri	357	257,712,000	58,382,000	31,118,000	.....
Montana	122	347,496,000	347,306,000	.....	38,600,000
New Hampshire	263	263,511,000	236,878,000	689,000	.....
New Jersey	92	21,117,000	6,474,000	6,020,000	.....
New Mexico	56	88,625,000	88,625,000	.....	4,587,000
New York	1,172	335,016,000	171,474,000	401,000	.....
North Carolina	1,482	1,316,307,000	1,068,630,000	940,972,000	.....
Ohio	511	202,349,000	1,587,000	109,000	.....
Oklahoma	96	226,711,000	198,241,000	196,677,000	.....
Oregon	409	2,485,783,000	2,480,036,000	.....	1,759,044,000
Pennsylvania	851	501,359,000	270,742,000	2,251,000	.....
Rhode Island	20	10,570,000	3,964,000	.....	.....
South Carolina	412	672,852,000	617,353,000	558,194,000	.....
South Dakota	28	29,045,000	29,045,000	.....	.....
Tennessee	815	582,003,000	111,065,000	55,550,000	.....
Texas	299	1,592,119,000	1,520,801,000	1,520,286,000	.....
Utah	59	8,567,000	8,431,000	.....	497,000
Vermont	314	157,258,000	90,019,000	.....	.....
Virginia	1,168	942,879,000	648,697,000	586,293,000	.....
Washington	438	4,304,449,000	303,814,000	.....	3,320,044,000
West Virginia	430	810,458,000	213,746,000	2,329,000	.....
Wisconsin	398	1,271,069,000	759,697,000	.....	.....
Wyoming	51	7,932,000	7,931,000	.....	1,241,000

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1917*—Continued.

SOFTWOODS—Continued.

State.	White pine.	Hemlock.	Western yellow pine.	Spruce.	Cypress.	Redwood.
	Feet B. M.	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
United States	2,050,360,000	1,968,217,000	1,865,282,000	978,265,000	917,445,000	487,458,000
Alabama		10,000			3,553,000	
Arizona			78,107,000	405,000		
Arkansas					43,969,000	
California and Nevada		3,379,000	478,565,000	20,659,000		487,458,000
Colorado			35,328,000	22,896,000		
Connecticut	10,043,000	4,061,000		5,000		
Delaware					25,000	
Florida					166,857,000	
Georgia	1,575,000	80,000			51,219,000	
Idaho	193,404,000	1,325,000	315,019,000	19,171,000		
Illinois					1,437,000	
Indiana	1,000					
Iowa	14,000					
Kansas						
Kentucky	2,121,000	13,489,000		21,000	442,000	
Louisiana					509,659,000	
Maine	256,014,000	66,583,000		297,949,000		
Maryland	288,000	3,835,000			80,000	
Massachusetts	90,797,000	10,201,000		2,264,000		
Michigan	47,571,000	327,651,000		6,703,000		
Minnesota	901,941,000			40,999,000		
Mississippi					16,537,000	
Missouri					26,981,000	
Montana	4,974,000		150,905,000	6,437,000		
New Hampshire	171,547,000	26,059,000		36,057,000		
New Jersey		51,000				
New Mexico			83,426,000	612,000		
New York	57,924,000	84,193,000		27,215,000		
North Carolina	20,190,000	36,688,000		47,360,000	15,958,000	
Ohio	558,000	918,000				
Oklahoma					1,564,000	
Oregon	1,000,000	49,479,000	469,408,000	120,647,000		
Pennsylvania	25,756,000	242,628,000		100,000		
Rhode Island	3,951,000	10,000				
South Carolina					59,107,000	
South Dakota			29,045,000			
Tennessee	6,617,000	31,182,000			10,003,000	
Texas					515,000	
Utah			4,448,000	2,283,000		
Vermont	18,884,000	18,192,000		48,630,000		
Virginia	9,144,000	32,954,000		1,750,000	9,539,000	
Washington	56,955,000	317,243,000	217,353,000	198,271,000		
West Virginia	8,461,000	134,060,000		68,895,000		
Wisconsin	160,630,000	563,946,000		7,852,000		
Wyoming			3,678,000	1,084,000		

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1917*—Continued.

SOFTWOODS—Continued.

State.	Larch.	Cedar.	White fir.	Sugar pine	Balsam fir.	Lodgepole pine.
	Feet B. M.	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
United States	336,640,000	258,005,000	213,427,000	132,568,000	75,491,000	12,415,000
Alabama		1,899,000				
Arizona						
Arkansas		10,000				
California and Nevada		21,310,000	120,661,000	127,951,000		75,000
Colorado			1,511,000			7,673,000
Connecticut		19,000				
Delaware		17,000				
Florida		241,000				
Georgia		12,000				
Idaho	99,950,000	15,319,000	37,416,000			898,000
Illinois						
Indiana	4,000	100,000				
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky		322,000				
Louisiana						
Maine	217,000	6,821,000			42,889,000	
Maryland		8,000				
Massachusetts	15,000	157,000			60,000	
Michigan	14,680,000	5,954,000			7,899,000	
Minnesota	18,217,000	288,000			11,234,000	
Mississippi						
Missouri		283,000				
Montana	135,734,000	25,000	9,645,000			986,000
New Hampshire	4,000	49,000			2,473,000	
New Jersey	5,000	398,000				
New Mexico						
New York	325,000	592,000			824,000	
North Carolina		7,462,000				
Ohio	2,000					
Oklahoma						
Oregon	13,793,000	42,088,000	19,847,000	4,617,000		113,000
Pennsylvania		7,000				
Rhode Island		3,000				
South Carolina		52,000				
South Dakota						
Tennessee		7,713,000				
Texas						
Utah			501,000			702,000
Vermont	42,000	43,000			4,228,000	
Virginia		9,017,000				
Washington	34,242,000	135,820,000	23,736,000			150,000
West Virginia		1,000				
Wisconsin	19,410,000	1,975,000			5,884,000	
Wyoming			110,000			1,818,000

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1917*—Continued.

HARDWOODS.

State.	Total hardwoods.	Oak.	Maple.	Gum, red and sap.	Birch.	Chestnut.
	Feet B. M.	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
United States	6,062,903,000	1,967,694,000	802,089,000	730,662,000	387,283,000	382,652,000
Alabama	118,552,000	38,363,000	334,000	25,147,000	118,000	387,000
Arizona						
Arkansas	591,657,000	235,763,000	7,878,000	230,964,000	1,000	
California	927,000	44,000				
Colorado	148,000					
Connecticut	46,705,000	9,126,000	895,000	5,000	833,000	33,149,000
Delaware	2,064,000	1,535,000	78,000	297,000	10,000	45,000
Florida	14,165,000	527,000		5,735,000	1,000	
Georgia	70,772,000	18,936,000	531,000	12,392,000	3,000	331,000
Idaho	599,000					
Illinois	40,745,000	17,891,000	2,297,000	4,161,000	78,000	1,000
Indiana	218,597,000	85,210,000	23,324,000	4,678,000	259,000	520,000
Iowa	13,129,000	3,084,000	524,000		51,000	
Kansas	4,255,000	125,000	5,000			
Kentucky	298,933,000	170,469,000	6,387,000	10,084,000	438,000	13,231,000
Louisiana	369,563,000	70,538,000	137,000	94,671,000	61,000	
Maine	33,873,000	3,717,000	3,037,000		21,713,000	2,000
Maryland	34,123,000	17,318,000	3,129,000	1,183,000	302,000	9,337,000
Massachusetts	30,315,000	6,612,000	1,377,000		2,493,000	16,863,000
Michigan	565,190,000	6,416,000	349,688,000		61,768,000	
Minnesota	26,797,000	3,028,000	156,000		4,395,000	
Mississippi	389,545,000	111,751,000	2,532,000	169,847,000		
Missouri	199,330,000	112,897,000	14,135,000	24,981,000	202,000	
Montana	190,000					
New Hampshire	26,633,000	6,700,000	4,000,000		6,344,000	4,778,000
New Jersey	14,643,000	6,899,000	510,000	409,000	41,000	5,405,000
New Mexico						
New York	163,542,000	22,592,000	45,024,000	27,000	17,628,000	17,153,000
North Carolina	247,677,000	115,749,000	7,333,000	12,866,000	1,751,000	47,277,000
Ohio	200,762,000	90,561,000	26,244,000	1,946,000	48,000	6,795,000
Oklahoma	28,470,000	14,931,000	18,000	9,104,000	2,000	
Oregon	5,747,000	1,022,000	2,318,000			
Pennsylvania	230,617,000	85,779,000	42,903,000	641,000	7,535,000	40,149,000
Rhode Island	6,606,000	1,437,000	262,000	10,000	10,000	4,718,000
South Carolina	55,499,000	7,184,000	968,000	19,883,000		
South Dakota						
Tennessee	470,938,000	237,574,000	8,586,000	64,356,000	1,408,000	32,738,000
Texas	71,318,000	36,829,000		26,342,000		
Utah	136,000					
Vermont	67,239,000	2,185,000	16,870,000		30,882,000	290,000
Virginia	294,182,000	169,725,000	8,443,000	9,165,000	1,084,000	42,073,000
Washington	635,000		125,000			
West Virginia	596,712,000	242,415,000	67,471,000	1,768,000	18,960,000	107,410,000
Wisconsin	511,372,000	12,761,000	154,570,000		208,864,000	
Wyoming	1,000	1,000				

ALASKA LUMBER PRODUCTION.

Figures are presented herewith covering the cut of lumber, by species, in Alaska in 1917. Production data for this Territory have not heretofore been compiled. Table 42, at the bottom of page 43, shows the quantity of each kind of wood sawed, the number of mills cutting each species, the number of mills cutting, and the production by classes, and the average value per thousand feet of each species.

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1917*—Continued.

HARDWOODS—Continued.

State.	Yellow poplar.	Beech.	Tupelo.	Elm.	Basswood.	Cottonwood.	Ash.
	Feet B. M.	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
United States	325,968,000	278,345,000	249,992,000	191,853,000	190,757,000	178,895,000	159,175,000
Alabama	21,519,000	455,000	25,528,000	375,000	176,000	1,947,000	2,911,000
Arizona							
Arkansas	243,000	175,000	4,788,000	21,748,000	229,000	46,163,000	20,768,000
California							
Colorado						148,000	
Connecticut	440,000	582,000	2,000	63,000	111,000	185,000	554,000
Delaware	25,000	24,000	20,000			5,000	5,000
Florida	1,314,000		1,917,000		8,000	2,468,000	2,185,000
Georgia	28,252,000	206,000	2,125,000	196,000		622,000	5,361,000
Idaho						599,000	
Illinois	575,000	1,092,000	3,103,000	2,438,000	103,000	786,000	2,222,000
Indiana	6,094,000	40,919,000	610,000	17,244,000	4,859,000	916,000	12,295,000
Iowa			1,000	1,872,000	896,000	2,490,000	304,000
Kansas				25,000		50,000	5,000
Kentucky	42,205,000	20,136,000	1,064,000	1,076,000	4,698,000	1,875,000	3,473,000
Louisiana	429,000	950,000	127,210,000	4,786,000	126,000	21,494,000	21,492,000
Maine		1,603,000		828,000	807,000	667,000	1,499,000
Maryland	842,000	297,000	211,000	13,000	393,000		93,000
Massachusetts	122,000	1,357,000		50,000	276,000	55,000	875,000
Michigan	162,000	59,573,000	11,000	36,107,000	38,427,000	5,042,000	7,350,000
Minnesota		6,000		3,674,000	3,832,000	10,986,000	713,000
Mississippi	4,181,000	967,000	21,974,000	11,443,000		47,725,000	8,649,000
Missouri	405,000	70,000	7,746,000	9,959,000	253,000	8,655,000	2,286,000
Montana						190,000	
New Hampshire	40,000	3,046,000		486,000	536,000	105,000	586,000
New Jersey	327,000	115,000	18,000	418,000	4,000	1,000	98,000
New Mexico							
New York	115,000	28,503,000		6,015,000	12,240,000	4,750,000	7,955,000
North Carolina	29,311,000	1,674,000	18,179,000	587,000	6,570,000	356,000	2,029,000
Ohio	13,252,000	24,376,000	207,000	9,653,000	5,231,000	783,000	7,100,000
Oklahoma		1,000	108,000	565,000		2,473,000	407,000
Oregon						1,170,000	1,204,000
Pennsylvania	4,348,000	34,049,000	73,000	1,326,000	4,391,000	214,000	4,331,000
Rhode Island	60,000	10,000		25,000			35,000
South Carolina	7,014,000		16,933,000	254,000		124,000	2,956,000
South Dakota							
Tennessee	48,425,000	8,379,000	5,115,000	12,809,000	6,251,000	7,664,000	13,649,000
Texas		20,000	1,804,000	762,000		1,652,000	2,151,000
Utah						136,000	
Vermont	20,000	7,698,000		774,000	4,530,000	848,000	3,107,000
Virginia	37,213,000	3,143,000	9,009,000	86,000	6,925,000	1,169,000	1,068,000
Washington						290,000	80,000
West Virginia	79,035,000	35,584,000	2,236,000	119,000	21,098,000	92,000	5,703,000
Wisconsin		3,335,000		46,077,000	67,787,000	4,090,000	13,676,000
Wyoming							

TABLE 42.—*Number of mills cutting, quantity of lumber cut by species and by classes of mills, and average value of lumber in Alaska, 1917.*

Species	Number of mills cutting each species.	Total cut.	Average value per 1,000 feet.	Class 4: Number of mills, 3.	Class 3: Number of mills, 2.	Class 2: Number of mills, 4.	Class 1: Number of mills, 21.
		Feet B. M.		*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*	*Feet B. M.*
Total		33,160,000	$21.19	20,540,000	5,200,000	2,500,000	4,920,000
Spruce	30	31,773,000	21.23	19,473,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	4,800,000
Hemlock	6	1,117,000	19.61	942,000	150,000		25,000
Cedar	6	260,000	21.76	125,000	50,000		85,000
Yellow cypress	1	10,000	50.00				10,000

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1917*—Continued.

HARDWOODS—Continued.

State.	Hickory.	Walnut.	Sycamore.	Minor species.	Lath.	Shingles.
United States	*Feet B. M.* 82,512,000	*Feet B. M.* 53,676,000	*Feet B. M.* 28,548,000	*Feet B. M.* 52,712,000	*Pieces.* 2,281,738,000	*Pieces.* 8,696,513,000
Alabama	1,077,000	58,000	107,000	50,000	39,685,000	54,735,000
Arizona					19,878,000	180,000
Arkansas	12,511,000	532,000	8,455,000	1,439,000	147,578,000	59,927,000
California				883,000	37,651,000	261,434,000
Colorado					491,000	35,000
Connecticut	746,000	11,000	2,000	1,000	736,000	555,000
Delaware	20,000				568,000	20,000
Florida	5,000			5,000	97,954,000	143,792,000
Georgia	1,317,000	35,000	275,000	190,000	46,889,000	112,430,000
Idaho					86,264,000	52,631,000
Illinois	1,650,000	2,269,000	1,501,000	578,000	5,000	
Indiana	7,276,000	7,872,000	3,964,000	2,557,000	415,000	
Iowa	101,000	3,719,000	39,000	48,000		
Kansas	30,000	4,010,000	5,000			
Kentucky	6,056,000	8,112,000	1,796,000	7,833,000	7,153,000	1,601,000
Louisiana	3,848,000		774,000	23,047,000	348,806,000	453,819,000
Maine					142,488,000	166,101,000
Maryland	492,000	67,000	446,000		208,000	751,000
Massachusetts	133,000	30,000		72,000	583,000	533,000
Michigan	324,000	42,000	107,000	173,000	84,352,000	203,907,000
Minnesota	5,000	2,000			213,092,000	1,498,000
Mississippi	7,338,000	1,000	824,000	2,313,000	133,925,000	39,261,000
Missouri	2,767,000	13,373,000	1,535,000	66,000	5,485,000	2,362,000
Montana					23,332,000	3,259,000
New Hampshire	2,000			10,000	8,865,000	1,731,000
New Jersey	379,000	14,000	5,000		4,504,000	7,797,000
New Mexico					9,546,000	1,500,000
New York	740,000	35,000	14,000	751,000	10,478,000	8,302,000
North Carolina	2,383,000	230,000	100,000	1,282,000	36,287,000	73,703,000
Ohio	6,276,000	6,656,000	1,423,000	211,000	3,004,000	15,000
Oklahoma	205,000	71,000	499,000	86,000	18,866,000	338,000
Oregon				33,000	132,418,000	481,353,000
Pennsylvania	3,229,000	255,000	120,000	1,274,000	43,928,000	3,924,000
Rhode Island	22,000	17,000			30,000	70,000
South Carolina	29,000	20,000	20,000	114,000	21,934,000	13,610,000
South Dakota					160,000	336,000
Tennessee	11,054,000	4,828,000	4,869,000	3,233,000	10,318,000	5,167,000
Texas	908,000	5,000	65,000	780,000	47,654,000	61,011,000
Utah					333,000	1,295,000
Vermont		5,000		30,000	6,170,000	2,894,000
Virginia	2,337,000	450,000	1,364,000	928,000	30,244,000	9,000,000
Washington				140,000	230,194,000	6,313,364,000
West Virginia	9,237,000	887,000	239,000	4,458,000	44,233,000	481,000
Wisconsin	15,000	70,000		127,000	185,074,000	151,726,000
Wyoming					20,000	65,000